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密勒氏評論報

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WITH the object of promoting closer co-operation between the American and British communities of Shanghai, a committee of the British Chamber of Commerce on the evening of Monday, December 10, entertained committees of the American Chamber of Commerce, the American Association of China and other American organizations of Shanghai at a dinner at the Shanghai Club. In addition to the consuls of the two countries, there were present representatives of various business houses. The principal addresses were made by Sir Everard Fraser, British Consul General; Mr. Thomas Sammons, American Consul General; Mr. Frederick Colman, an American business man and writer who has for several years been engaged in business in London and Paris; Mr. J. Johnstone, Chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce; Mr. W. A. Burns, Chairman of the American Chamber of Commerce; and Mr. J. J. Connell, Chairman of the American Asiatic Association.

IN commenting on the gathering the *North China Daily News* of December 11, in part said: "For the spirit of the age is against individualism, whence follows in inevitable train self-centredness, carnal pride, contempt and the desire of proving oneself 'top dog.' In Europe and America where the pressure of war forces things upon men's attention as it does not in China, the lesson has already been learned. Both America and Britain have in their time known the temptation of Cain's heresy, the mischief of which is not lessened by calling it 'Splendid isolation.' Had they not discovered its fallacy, they would not be fighting as they are to-day. And the mere fact that China appears to be some distance from the scene of conflict does not exempt us from copying the example of our nationals at Home."

THEN along the same line, *The Shanghai Times*, another British newspaper has the following to say on the same subject: "Representative Britishers in the port have this week given ample proof of that desire to know our 'Cousins' better, to impart to the local life more of the 'great by-product of the war,' and to discover that there exists now a lasting community of interests sealed and made sacred by the blood of our hero sons and brothers in the great world struggle. The members of the British Chamber of Commerce are to be heartily congratulated on the gathering held this week and the success which attended it, while our American friends are to be complimented also on the splendid spirit which was so handsomely shown in word and deed when the desire for closer communion and kinship was made manifest."

SO at last the way has been paved for a union of American and British interests in the Orient that has already taken place in other parts of the world, and were it not for the fearful loss

of valuable lives, we might well say that the war has not been fought in vain if from out of the bloodshed and suffering emerges a New World wherein people will know each other better. In this connection the REVIEW takes pleasure in quoting from a speech by the American Ambassador to England, Mr. Page, at Plymouth, last August: "Our admixture of races to make a richer American stock is similar to the admixture of race that went, in an earlier time, to the making of a richer British stock in these islands. In most of our steps forward in human advancement we have but repeated in a larger land and under new conditions the steps that you took in these islands in the struggling days of the making of our race and in the beginnings of its institutions. During the long period of sailing craft and before the telegraph we lost no racial characteristics. We lost only close personal contact. We lost personal acquaintance. We even had sharp differences of opinion, which, in fact, is a quality of our race. But if you review our history carefully you will discover that no difference that ever arose between us was ever half so important as it got credit for being at the time. Most of them were superficial differences. Such as were more serious found settlement—once again by war and many times by thorough study that led to understanding. And when they were settled they were settled. That has always been our way with one another, and it will always be.

"And now the day of our supreme test and of the heroic mood is come," continued the Ambassador. "There is now a race reason why we should have a complete understanding, and such a complete understanding has come. Politically two peoples, in all high aims and in the love of freedom we are one and must remain one for ever. Not only have our warships come, but our troopships have landed an army on the soil of our brave Ally across the Channel, where the enemy yet keeps the wavering line of an invader. And more warships will come and more troopships—million-laden if you need them—till that line is forever driven back, until the submarines are withdrawn or forever submerged. There is coming the greatest victory for free government that was ever won, and the day of this victory which we are both fighting for may turn out the most important date in history. The necessity to win it has cleared the air as no other event in modern times has done, and but for the millions of brave lives it has cost, this clearing of the air would richly repay all the treasure the war has cost. For it has revealed the future of the world to us, not as its conquerors, but as its necessary preservers of peace."

IN the beginning of this discussion, it should be noted, especially by Americans, that the inspiration for bringing about closer co-operation between the American and British communities in Shanghai came from the leaders of the British community. That the leaders of the American community in China have the same idea in mind is shown in the following paragraph from Dr. Reinsch's Thanksgiving Day address in Peking, which was printed in full in last week's issue of the REVIEW. The reference to co-operation and closer fellowship follows: "There is France, our friend from the first day of our national life and our struggle for independence, when we asserted the principles which England now knows to have been upheld in her own behalf as well as in that of the colony which left her allegiance. With England, the closest bonds of tradition have always connected us. We have been nurtured in the thoughts and feeling of her great literary men, whose names and abodes are household words with us. English traditions of statesmanship and institutions, has informed the language of our public discussion, the daily work of our institutions and the defence of our liberty. Hampden, Milton, Chatham, Burke and Pitt, have given inspiration to our political thought; and the ideals of liberalism, expressed by Mill, Bright and Gladstone, rejoiced as well our national aspirations during the last century. Out of close relation of common effort and enterprise with Great Britain and her great self-governing colonies, nothing but good can come, because our traditions make such common work seem but the natural outcome of our past traditions. Thus we are united through the common direction of our highest efforts and our most sacred aspirations, with these and other great friendly nations, beyond the scope of a mere formal alliance."

IT was Samuel Johnson who said: "Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel." There is enough room, and certainly more than enough room, for the greatest measure of development on the part of every nationality represented in China. If a Frenchman obtains a contract to construct a hundred miles of railroad in China, it simply means that the territory traversed by that railroad will be developed and thereby China will benefit and likewise all other nations represented in China's trade. Even in the province of Shantung, which Germany claimed as her "sphere of influence," the Customs figures showed that more imports came from Japan than from Germany. Nothing but harm, not only to China but to other nations represented in her trade can come if petty racial and national jealousies are allowed full and unchecked flow in this country. The various missionary enterprises represented in China have long seen the value and importance of coordinating their efforts, for little progress could be made as long as each sect pushed its own special brand of religion without reference,

and often to the detriment, of others in the field. The British firm in Hankow that is unable to obtain materials for new construction work, certainly is justified in asking and receiving the assistance and support of the American firm in Shanghai that has the materials in stock. The American firm that uses unfair trade practices, injures not only its own nationals, but also injures reputable British, French and other firms that are in the field. Shanghai is a trading community. American and British firms can set a fine precedent for all others and for China by cooperating to place the foreign business of the Orient on the same high plane that business occupies at home in both lands. Certainly there is ground and room for cooperation and there is no reason for anybody submerging his personality or subordinating himself because of that cooperation. The trend of the world is toward cooperative effort and against individualism. It remains now for the individuals to make the admirable precedent that has been set more than an empty phrase. Nothing could be more appropriate than that this should come about at this Christmas time.

SEVERAL readers of the REVIEW have written us suggesting that we should pay more attention to, and give more details concerning, the numerous disturbances, riots, "revolutions," and "battles," which have been occurring recently in various parts of China. There are a number of reasons why we have not done so. One of them is that, despite appearances to the contrary, China is, even at present, one of the most peaceful countries to be found anywhere. Not only do we believe that the reports that are received from various quarters concerning the disturbances have been greatly exaggerated—for it is always to be remembered that there are certain interests to whose advantage it is to make the world at large believe that China is in a state of semi-anarchy. With practically the whole world at war with a ferocity not only unparalleled, but on a scale which a few years ago would have been unbelievable and unthinkable, it would be too much to expect that China should not follow the example of the rest of the world and have a few squabbles of its own. A famous writer in describing Russia said that it was not an empire but a world; the same epigram may be applied to China, for it is to be borne in mind that China is so large, contains so many different kinds of people speaking various dialects, and absorbing modern ideas from different sources and with different degrees of intensity that its problems are comparable to those of Europe as a whole. To chronicle week by week the reports that this or that body of troops has been in battle with some other body of troops, that this or that province has been invaded, or that a pitched battle has been fought at such a point, would give those of our subscribers living in Europe or America a most exaggerated idea of what is going on. As a matter of fact, when investigated, they dwindle down to events of minor significance.

IT is true that principles are at stake; it is true that some thousands of troops shoot at each other once in a while, but, generally speaking, the events are somewhat similar to the outbreak occurring towards the latter end of last month near Ningpo, when, after some little skirmishing had gone on, negotiations were entered into between the Chamber of Commerce and various Kuomingtang leaders of Shanghai, and later a sum of something like Mex. $80,000 was handed to the latter to buy off the rebel troops. Instead of doing this, however, they appear to have appropriated most of the money and disappeared. Commenting on this situation the Superintendent of Police of Shanghai says: "The whole affair is yet another instance of how in this country a small gang of unprincipled ruffians can exploit the political situation for their own profit. In this case the profits netted by the promoters of the trouble and the losses in life and property suffered by their dupes and victims were alike considerable." The famous remark of Samuel Johnson quoted in a previous paragraph seems to apply in China as elsewhere, and, as some one has commented in later days, patriotism is also a very present help in time of trouble. As regards the situation in Central China we recommend our readers to read the article on "Hunan," by Edward H. Hume, and the clipping from *The Central China Post* on "What We May Expect in China," appearing in our Far Eastern Press Comment.

AN outline of the general budget for the Japanese Government for the fiscal year 1918-19 was made public at Tokio last week. An expenditure of Yen 722,500,000 is provided for, of which over Yen 300,000,000 is to be devoted to a naval expansion programe covering a period of six years. Yen 5,850,000 is provided for the establishment of a naval flying corps. The Government's steel foundry is to have another extension at a cost of Yen 27,477,000. To meet the increased expenditures necessitated by this measure, particularly the programmes for the replenishment of the country's armament, various taxes are being increased. There will be no further increase in the prices of tobacco products (a Government monopoly), these having but recently been increased by about 17%. Telegram and postal rates are also affected. The rate for letters is to be increased from 3 to 4 sen. Some years ago Osaka *Puck*, which is generally devoted to humorous ideas, printed an editorial deploring the then high rate of taxes, saying among other things (in a quite serious way, it having gone out of its way to say this) that it would rather see Japan a second or third rate

nation with millions of happy and contented people in it, than to see it a first-rate nation with hundreds of thousands of people not having enough to eat. Since the time that editorial was published budgets and taxes have been added to in the Island Empire at an enormous rate.

ALTHOUGH it might be true, as the German Chancellor said in his speech in the Reichstag last month, that the operations in Palestine, from a military point of view, "did not count," the capture of Jerusalem by the British troops will make an impression on the imagination of all the peoples of Asia as no victory in Europe could, no matter what its military significance. And it is to be remembered that the attitude of the Asiatic peoples towards the war in Europe is a matter of supreme importance to the Allies. In the Western world there has always been a feeling—which we are glad to say is rapidly disappearing—that there was something inherently inferior in a human being because he was born in Asia, and this really is paradoxical when one reflects that Asia has been the home of all religions, including the Christian, and, it may be added, that to an educated Asiatic it appears an anomaly that missionaries from the Western world should come to this part of the world to teach an Asiatic-born religion. Jerusalem has now passed into Christian hands after having been under Moslem rule for more than seven centuries. Jerusalem is a holy city both for Jews and Christians, and is greatly venerated also by the Moslems, and as such was the "Mecca" of pilgrims representing all shades of Jewish and Christian thought from the four points of the compass. The petty jealousies between the sundry Christian and Jewish sects, particularly those hailing from the remoter parts of Europe and also from North Africa, were well illustrated in pre-war days in the Holy Land where Moslem troops and police had to be stationed in order to prevent brawls and squabbles between contending factions as to matters of precedence, orthodoxy, and so on.

WHEN a man makes a certain article, and other persons find sufficient pleasure or service in that article to purchase it and use it, the maker naturally takes a justifiable pride in having his customers know that he was the producer. To this end he puts his mark on that article. This has always been true and as society developed, laws were passed giving the maker the right to place his name or symbol on the articles he produced and also giving him the right to prevent others from imitating his mark or product. Since China and Japan are "new" nations in the matter of applying Western science and invention, these countries naturally afford good markets for the inventive geniuses and producers of America and Europe. If the Western machine, cake of soap, or package of chewing gum, finds favor in the "new" Oriental country, the question naturally arises in the minds of Oriental business men, "Why not make it ourselves?" Since this question is often actively answered in the affirmative, the Western business man who has spent his time and money in creating a market, finds that he has created a market only to have it taken from him, often unscrupulously. His only recourse lies in the trade mark protection that practically all nations have come to through international agreement. Several references to this subject from the standpoint of China and Japan have been made in the REVIEW in the past. Scarcely, a week passes but what some American manufacturer finds that some imitation of one of his productions is being marketed in China or Japan under either the same name, or some similar name, but not by himself. Since Japan is now fighting for her "special position" in the trade of China, her business men are the worst offenders in this matter of pirating Western trade marks and inventions, and an examination of Japan's laws providing for registration of patents and trademarks shows that it is a comparatively simple process for a Japanese firm or individual to do this and (under the laws of Japan) commit no offence. In Japan, trade mark rights are acquired by registration and not by priority of use. Thus a Japanese commercial agent in America or Europe who sees some article that he believes might be sold successfully in Japan (or China) can acquire a property right in that article by the simple expedient of having it registered in his own name in Japan before the American owner of the invention can have it

MILLARD'S
REVIEW
OF THE FAR EAST

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917

registered himself. This matter is discussed at some length elsewhere in this issue of the REVIEW, in an article on the subject from the Scientific American. It is needless to suggest to American firms in China that this subject should be carefully studied. The important point is, that the American manufacturer, if he hopes to gain full benefits from the sale of his product in the Orient, should arrange for the registration of his trademarks in Japan—*and do it before some Japanese business man does it first.*

IT sometimes happens that one must go a long way from home to get the news. This seems to be the case with reference to the situation at Vladivostock and the Far Eastern Russian possessions in general. The correspondent at Washington, D. C., of the London *Times* wires to his paper that the Japanese Embassy confirms that Japanese troops have arrived at Vladivostock to reinforce the Japanese engineers who have been guarding the port and the terminus of the Trans-Siberian Railway for some time. As regards the situation at Harbin the world has been kept pretty well informed. This is due to the fact that although Harbin, to all intents and purposes so far as daily life is concerned, is a Russian town, yet, being in China, with the Chinese telegraphs and posts functioning, one within the leased area and the other just on the outskirts, no effective censorship from the Russian side can be imposed on events occurring there. The Maximalists have been causing disturbances in that city, as they have throughout Russia generally, and they have even threatened to arrest General Horvath, who, as the managing head of the Chinese Eastern Railway, is supreme in Russian administrative matters in North Manchuria. The Russian Minister at Peking in a message to his nationals residing in North Manchuria very significantly warns them that by interfering with the existing administrative system they are violating the provisions of Russia's treaties with China, and thereby lay themselves open to the assumption of authority by the Chinese officials, backed up with troops. The Russian Minister significantly adds that he gives them the advice in their own interests not to do anything which will undermine their own position. Russia's prestige in the Far East is certainly dwindling daily at a rapid rate. With Japanese troops at Vladivostock and with Chinese troops stationed just outside the leased area at Harbin, primed for the moment when disturbances between the Russians themselves shall be the signal for their asserting their authority on the territory leased to Russia, it is not a rash assumption that one of the results of the war will be the withdrawal of Russia entirely from Chinese soil, if not indeed also from the Maritime provinces.

A committee of the Shanghai Municipal Council has placed its ban on the production in this port of an American film called "Purity." The film has to do with a poem entitled "Purity" that a poet is writing and as the plot unfolds, nude figures of women in all manners of poses are brought into the picture—often being literally dragged into the picture for nudity's sake, rather than for art's sake. The Municipal Council prohibited the exhibition of the film on the grounds that it would not be understood by the mixed audiences of Chinese and other nationalities that might attend the theater. The committee of the Council did right in this connection, and, after viewing the film at a private exhibition, we believe that they might also have prohibited the production on the further ground that the picture is too poor and senseless to be shown anywhere. This whole matter is of extreme importance in the Orient, which is just waking up, or rather just forming an appetite for foreign moving pictures. An article published elsewhere in this issue of the REVIEW shows that last year, 3,336,997 feet of American films alone were imported into Asia. In America and Europe, national, state and city censorship boards are handling the matter of approval of films that are to be shown in the various countries, states and cities. In the Orient, the tendency is to take everything that is offered, since there are no native censorship boards. A film that "takes" in the Orient, might be perfectly proper at home, but might give an altogether wrong impression of Western life to the Oriental audience. For this reason it is of highest importance that some manner of censorship of films should be instituted. Just who is competent to do this is the difficult question. In the treaty ports, it can be handled through the police under foreign supervision as was done in the present case, but when the film is to be shown throughout China another question is involved. There it is entirely a matter for the Chinese to say what kind of films their people are to see; but the fact that the film was produced in a foreign country still gives the foreigner living in China an interest in *that* foreign film that came from his country. He does not desire to see a wrong impression of his country spread throughout China in a moving picture film. Perhaps censorship boards composed of both Chinese and foreigners at the ports of entry might solve this question.

Hunan, the "Mexico" of China

BY EDWARD H. HUME

"'Tis we that, lost in stormy visions, keep
With phantoms an unprofitable strife.
And in mad trance strike with our spirit's knife
Invulnerable nothings."

SHELLEY in his "unquiet dream" seems almost to be foretelling the nervous tension of the Hunan populace during the past fortnight, fearful now of northern troops stationed here to proclaim the domination of a relentless militaristic premier at Peking, and now of elated Southern regiments, returning home from a victorious campaign, to be sure, but striking the terror of retribution into the hearts of all on whom should be found any slightest stain of disloyalty to the southern cause. Or on the other hand, his dream may picture the unfounded fears of the entire South China group of provinces, fears lest the Republic's enemies snatch away from them the democracy they desired to defend.

If the three essentials of a good cinema are motion, color, and frequent change of film, Hunan's provincial capital may claim to have staged high grade movies of late. "All the world's a stage" here, with governors and gentry, soldiers and sightseers as chief actors. Your Broadway or Piccadilly cinema could hardly rival the Hunan production, where each turn of the film reel has brought into view new regiments, new commanders, new political proclamations, new policies, and new loyalties. Within the space of five years Hunan has thrice declared independence of the national government, unmindful that an older Republic fought a bloody war between 1861 and 1865 to crush the future possibility of just such secession of individual states from a central federal government. And in spite of her triple denial, Hunan has not only *not* gone out and wept bitterly; but has even become a bit boastful of her power to lead an independent existence; so boastful, in fact, that she scarcely appreciates that to have had six heads to her state government in but a little more than as many weeks (September 15 to November 24, 1917), puts her in the same political category as Mexico or Revolutionary Russia. Mr. H. N. Brailsford, in his recent article on Russia, (*The New Republic* 1917, Vol. xii, page 321, October 20) well describes Hunan, when he says, "It is in continual flux, and any assertion which one may make about it will have ceased to be true as one speaks," and equally true is his judgment that "the instability and confusion at the center of power is far from meaning chaos; it is, on the contrary, the oscillating index of a struggle of tendencies as rational and as inevitable as any clash of wills which can occur in any human society."

Hunan was not the starting point—at least not in 1917—of the present struggle. There has always been a northern party and a southern party striving for the supremacy in Peking. But the struggle of 1917 seems to have centred around the clash between a military dictatorship and a national representative assembly. President Li Yuan-hung's weak consent to the dissolution of Parliament, late in June, followed by the assumption of power by Tuan Chi-jui, gave the military party the ascendency, and the fates decreed that the settlement of the issue should be largely fought out in Hunan. Governnor Tan Yen-kai, Hunan's beloved chief executive, left Changsha in September, and was succeeded by Governor Fu Liang-tso, who, it is whispered, came from Peking with an unwilling heart and one that was scarcely bolstered up by the presence of over forty thousand northern soldiers. Tuan, we are told, was induced by Heu Shu-tseng to appoint Pu, his own colleague, against the latter's desire; and the two months of his residence in Changsha were hardly days of sunshine for him. Trivial successes over the southern forces elated the northern army for a fleeting moment, but on November 15 the tide turned. Governor Fu left the capital in the dead of the night, and was followed in two days by Generals Fan and Wang, his military colleagues, together with the great majority of the northern army, which fled north to the Hupeh boundary. And today, two weeks later, Hunan and Kwangsi troops, led by southern leaders, are in full possession of the field.

Out of all the elements that are to be seen emerging from this civil strife, the obvious, but abiding and fundamental element, is the desire, never completely hidden by factional rivalries or personal jealousies, for a constitutional government. Now personal ambitions and now partisan enthusiasm cloud the observer's vision so that he sees dimly and often becomes hopeless as to the ability of republicanism to survive in China. But the desire for it has never been wholly lost. Last year a man condemned to be shot for loyalty to the southern cause, managed to bribe the rifle squad to shoot low. And though they did so, his spinal cord was pierced, paralyzing his lower extremities, As he lay helpless, hovering between life and death, his constant appeal to the doctor was to ignore the uselessness of his legs. "Restore the life of the upper half of me" he begged, "so that I may work again for the cause." If enough such spirits can be found to hold together for a little longer the Republic of China need fear no overthrow.

A second feature that emerges is the fact that there are a few leaders; very few, perhaps, but enough to prevent absolute pessimism. How else, in this struggle between military domination of national control and insistence on a representative parliamentry government, could the South China provinces have made any headway? With-

out leadership, you cannot explain how thousands of well armed and drilled soldiers, strong, seasoned looking men, under sturdy-appearing officers, should literally take to their heels in flight, as happened in Changsha early on Sunday, November 18. Every one stood astonished. It was not enough to say that the Military Governor had recently fled, and that his two associate generals had also determined to hurry away. In some indescribable way the apparently more alert, more versatile Southern leaders accomplished what Gideon and his band did to the host of the Midianites. And, refreshingly enough, immediately upon the hasty departure of the northern officials, local men of vision and calibre were put forward, without any friction or murderous strife, to form a provincial administrative Committee till the commanding generals of the Southern troops should arrive. This committee of three represented social and political elements that might well be regarded as essential; but one is tempted to ask how frequently in a Western emergency, the political control of a provincial capital would have been unanimously confided to a committee consisting of the Speaker of the Provincial Legislature, the President of the Provincial Educational Association and the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce. And, mark you, the province was the one where for two months a military contest had been staged, on the success of which the national premier had staked his political existence!

Again, no Chinese could have ever earned the tribute of Kipling about being a "first class fighting man." This has been repeatedly dwelt upon by those who witnessed the fighting at the time of the first Revolution in 1911; and six years of military drill have not altered the facts. A handful of men with a cause or an intrepid leader, or perhaps even the good luck to have fired the first few shots, will put ten thousand to flight. No ancestry of Samurai here; but it is rather the peace loving Confucius and Laotze who have set their indelible stamp on these citizens of Cathay. Who shall say but that in the end theirs was the way of true achievement?

Once more; it seems scarcely possible that the Hunan of 1917 can be the same as the anti-foreign Hunan of 1897! The province that, twenty years ago, built a wall between the city fortifications and the river at Yochow "to keep foreigners out" and that stoned the first white man who attempted to walk the streets of its capital, now makes of every foreigner a close personal friend; finds comfort in his counsel; seeks his aid as mediator when the city is threatened with too strenuous fighting between the opposing forces; and works side by side with the missionary in Red Cross activities for wounded and captive soldiers.

And finally, there continually grows the conviction that the Hunan of today is, after all, the Hunan of sixty years ago. Then, as now, invaders were at the gates, laying siege to the capital. And now, as then, not more than eighty days proved that an indomitable something could drive him away. Men are still alive who will tell you of the attack of the Taiping rebels under Hung Hsiu-chuan; and of how, though at one time a breach had been made in the south city wall of Changsha by the explosion of a mine, some invisible force rallied the defenders; and of "the great redcapped General," the big cannon at the southeast corner, whose voice, uttered at the critical moment, put the enemy to flight! Hunan is the home, remember, of Tseng Kwo-fan, who suppressed the Taiping rebels; and of Tso Tsung-tang who put down the Kansu rebellion. And though you make a modern "Heroes Memorial Hall" of the ancestral temple of Marquis Tseng; and though you fill the Tso ancestral hall with troops of unwelcome soldiers; you must remember that the soul of such men, though "dead, still speaketh."

It is hardly fitting that the observer of current events, especially if he be a Westerner, should make partisan comment. For one thing, he is too close to what has occurred to have a comprehensive view of relationships. It is obvious, staring one in the face, that China's northern and southern parties must get together and work out a united destiny in order to avert interference from without. And yet, the question comes with insistent force as one contemplates the repeated failures of merely military attempts to subdue Hunan, *must* there not emerge a solution apart from blood and steel? The birth pains of the Republic are scarcely more exhausting or prolonged than were the days of dissension in the United States between 1781 and 1787. True, there are fewer signs of a national willingness to sacrifice self-material wealth and even life itself for the sake of a compelling principle. Selfishness is all too evident, in official and office-seeker alike. But the little group of those who have converted the nation to republicanism grows larger and stronger each hour. Newspaper and telephone and railway, and above all, emphasis on independence and vigor in character development in the schools of the land, both Christian and non-Christian, are sowing good seed. Some day, there will be a hundred-fold crop of democratic institutions in China. Let other nations stand aside and keep off interfering hands!

Changsha, December 1, 1917.

***The province of Hunan, (the word Hunan, by the way, means "lake southward") is situated south of the Tungting Lake (to the southwest of the city of Hankow.) It has an area of 83,398 square miles, which is about the same as that of the state of Idaho, and the population is estimated at between 20 and 25 millions. It is rich in all kinds of minerals. It is the home of the famous Pingshiang Colliery, and has produced more

antimony in recent years, probably, than all the rest of the world combined. This trade before the war was almost exclusively in German hands. The production of antimony in Hunan has received an impetus as the result of the war which can only be described as amazing. The principal port of Hunan is Changsha, and last year more than four million gold dollars worth of antimony regulus was shipped from that port, nearly all of it going to the United States, where it was made use of in munition factories. Antimony is used for hardening the tips of explosive shells.

What Does Japan Think of the Lansing-Ishii Agreement?

BY DOREMUS SCUDDER

IT is not easy to answer this question because one may truthfully say both that Japan is not thinking about it and that Japan holds a number of opinions on the subject. To one reared in a modern democracy, there is in this Empire little that corresponds to our public opinion at home. In time of great national movement like the Japan-China or Russian wars there has been white hot popular sentiment, but ordinarily life is such a seven-days-a-week grind here, so tiny a proportion of the citizens have the franchise and those who vote so seldom divide upon real issues that the thought of the nation at large is not commonly concentrated upon public questions. The country is still under the spell of the feudal system. Government belongs to a class. Industrialism has not emerged from the paternal stage of chief and retainer. Labor unions are not only unknown but prohibited and dreaded. The makers of modern Japan are not all dead yet. They and their tradition largely control the political system and through it the national life. The thoughtful are well aware that their nation is on the verge of some unknown experience which they long for or fear according as they are progressive or conservative in disposition, but as yet no prophetic leader or group of young men with vision reenforced by power has dawned upon the scene.

The political situation is *sui generis*. There are four so-called parties but they stand apparently for no great delimiting principles. Each has an absorbing ambition to get office and control the patronage. Once in, the effort is to stay in. The press of the country is quite irresponsible and apparently open to any sort of vagary. One misses great dailies with a dominating moral programme. Forced, nearly two thirds of a century ago, from its sleep of isolation into a new life which demanded fight for existence in a world full of aggressive Powers, the nation has been compelled to give the lion's share of its attention to its relations with foreign governments. It still continues to do so. Domestic affairs have had to take second place. Hence internal reforms have at last become so imperative that they can be no longer postponed. Therefore Japan is slated relatively to gain more from a world made safe for democracy than any other of the great Powers, because it has simply got to cease directing its chief thought to external interests and spending its resources so lavishly upon the objects connected therewith, and set to work putting its own house in order. Notwithstanding this, the nation as a whole has not been able to sense the magnitude of this war and takes no vital interest in it. To come here from America or Europe seems like going to Mars or Jupiter; the war is far off somewhere in another planet. With some notable exceptions, the chief editorials in the press discuss the conflict apparently without the slightest emotion save that of self interest.

This being the case, the Ishii-Lansing agreement, though it may prove to be ushering in a new chapter in Far Eastern history, stirs no deep national sentiment. Most of the people seem to know little about it and care less. In influential circles, however, it has provoked very decided comment and its effects are recognized as likely to be far reaching.

For example, the big business world has spoken out in no uncertain tone. It should be realized that a number of the great financial chiefs, first among whom Baron Shibusawa stands, are as broad-minded a company of publicists as Japan possesses. But there are a noisy and less influential set who have profited so greatly by the war that any interruption of their gains stirs their ire. This class had a very decided interest in Viscount Ishii's mission, and that was the settlement of the steel question, so that they might get all of the metal they needed from America. These folk see nothing but failure in the result of the negotiations concerning the export of steel to Japan. This is an element which attributes all sorts of selfish and sinister motives to the United States in entering the war. It counts for nothing, however, in estimating the trend of the nation.

But the great industrial leaders who cherish a world outlook understand well why America can spare no steel even to a friend, unless it is to be conscientiously applied to the solution of the greatest problem that ever faced the human family. They are at work teaching their people the tremendous nature of the crisis which mankind confronts. And these men feel that our Government is entirely justified. Already they have begun to sound the call to the country that the issue is concluded and that Japan must cheerfully make the best of it.

Politically the effect of the Viscount's mission has also been to arouse two very diverse opinions. The jingo party which is noisy and which com-

prises those whose conception of an Asiatic Monroe Doctrine is indicated by the 21 articles of 1915 were very anxious to have the United States recognize Japan's "paramount interests" in China. Hence the mild admission of her "special interests" which the Viscount secured is to this section of the body politic very disappointing. They realize that the phrase "special interests" may mean nothing and fear that the American Government will place that construction upon it, as of course it will, if it is wise and if it means to be just to China.

But the thoughtful men of power, the real rulers of this Empire are very grateful to the Ishii mission and feel that he has proved to be the man of the hour in the Pacific World. For he has saved Japan's face. Viscount Kato put up such a sensational bluff in his 21 demands that it has not been pleasant for the nation to recede graciously from this stand, though this has been achieved by the Terauchi Government. The admission of "special interests" therefore has been an act of courtesy on America's part which has appealed to the nation's love of the amenities. It is also not without precedent in agreements between Japan and foreign powers.

Then again and of far greater importance, Viscount Ishii has directed the eyes of the United States to the Far East with a more serious and thoughtful regard for Pacific problems than has ever been done before. It is true that former President Roosevelt with his spectacular battle fleet cruise put this Empire for a moment in the American limelight, but the whole proceeding smacked too much of opera bouffe to have the slightest good effect in the West or East. It hurt both nations. But fortune favored the Ishii mission in that it reached our country at the psychological moment. Our people are in no mood for trifling. Everything they do now is freighted with tragic significance. And in the holocaust that is decimating the manhood of Europe and devastating the continent which is fatherland to our people, Asia, with its peaceful teeming millions, can be seen in its true perspective. By the events of the past eight months our nation has been made ready to sense the inestimable importance of a peaceful Pacific World not only to us but also to humanity. Viscount Ishii and his dignified comrades appeared at that instant of readiness; he spoke the fitting word and the vision burst upon our people with overwhelming power. When all Japanese realize this, as some of the leaders do now, the importance of the Ishii incident will stir this nation very deeply.

For in the third place, the real seers in Japan—and there are not a few of them—desire more than any other one thing in the relations of this country with foreign powers, the honest friendship of America. Captain Hardy, the sole survivor of the Perry expedition, has been welcomed here in a way entirely unique for a plain seaman. This extraordinary incident is a slight evidence of the hold which the romance of America and Japan has upon this people's heart. In the main our nation has always tried to do the fair thing by this country and Japan knows it. Hence, though Viscount Ishii may not at present win the undivided applause of his countrymen, more and more as time elapses he will be honored by them for having genuinely helped to build up a closer intimacy between the two peoples.

Leaving Japan now briefly to consider the compact from the American standpoint, it is clear that its value as a peace maker in the Pacific depends first and foremost upon the way in which the leaders of this Empire construe it in their conduct towards China. If it be used as a shield under which to exploit the Asian Republic and if it be interpreted in the spirit of the nineteenth century attitude of the strong toward the weak Power, it will result for the Far East in a story of checks, balances, ill feelings and hostilities similar to that which has been the bane of the near Eastern or Balkan record in European statecraft. But if Japan, forgetting the regrettable incident of the 21 demands, can rise to the high level of the internationalism which in the Western world promises to crystalize out of this war, and apply twentieth century principles of brotherhood to its relations with China, this Ishii-Lansing agreement will mark the opening of a new era in the Far East. The overwhelming indications are that this country will follow this path of goodwill.

Just here comes the danger of the employment of such a meaningless or meaningful expression as "special interests." It savors of the Delphic oracle style of diplomacy of the past and not of the frank ingenuousness which must henceforth characterize the intercourse of great nations. It cannot be denied that such language is at times convenient and the proverbial "Wilson luck" may ultimately justify its employment on this occasion, but it were far better if in its stead the two Governments could have entered into a bona fide agreement with China to cooperate in a mutual development of national resources. For to some it hardly seems quite fair to China for those two nations to have made this compact without having included her as a party thereto. And at this stage in world history, Governments ought to seek above all things the square deal in their foreign relations.

The great underlying fact in this entire Pacific problem is that China, Japan and America are bound more and more to need one another. By the end of this war this need will begin to be keenly realized. If America loses much of

its man power, it cannot look to depopulated Europe for immigrants. These must come from Asia. And Asia needs outlet for its surplus virile peoples, capital to develop its vast possibilities, and new world moral inspiration. In turn its men possess an aptitude for certain forms of industry which would be of large benefit to America. Hand in hand therefore is the only solution of the Pacific problem. But this movement of mutuality must be reasoned and controlled. There must be no overriding of Western territory by mass immigration on the one hand nor can any exploitation of the Far East by selfish capitalism be for a moment tolerated on the other. If the Ishii-Lansing agreement shall prove a step in this direction, it will merit the praise of the world.

Tokio, November 28.

American Opinion on the Lansing–Ishii Agreement

THAT the Lansing-Ishii Agreement will act as a stimulus to American business enterprise in China, especially in the larger business enterprises such as railroad building and similar investments, seems to be the general feeling in the United States as indicated in editorial discussions of this subject in American newspapers which are now beginning to arrive in the Orient. The main point of the agreement that seems to arouse the interest of American business men is that part which refers to the territorial integrity of China. That Japan has agreed with America in the principle that "the territorial integrity of China is to be respected and the nations of the earth are to share in her commerce without seeking to dominate her internal affairs," is the point that leads the *New York Times* to believe that the agreement will serve as a stimulus to American enterprise in China. In an extensive survey of the situation under the title, "New Era Opening in Far East Trade." *The Annalist*, the financial magazine of the *New York Times*, says:

The reaffirmation of the policy of the "open door" in China in accordance with the recent understanding between Secretary Lansing and Viscount Ishii, head of the Japanese War Mission to the United States, undoubtedly will mark a new era in the development of our trade with the Far East. This is the belief of American business men. It is also the belief of Japanese business men. Secretary Lansing has announced only in a general way the status of China as fixed by the Japanese-American application of principles of the Monroe Doctrine to a large part of Asia. The territorial integrity of China is to be respected and the nations of the earth are to share in her commerce without seeking to dominate her internal affairs. At the same time Japan's special interest in China is recognized by the United States on account of Japan's propinquity to China, and Japan's interest in Formosa, Korea, and Manchuria, just as Japan recognizes the special interest of the United States in neighboring Central and South American countries. Other details of this agreement may be disclosed later, but the importance of this clearing away of suspicion and misunderstanding between the two great powers dominating the Pacific is already appreciated by American business established or seeking development in China.

Should the exchange of notes between Viscount Ishii and Secretary Lansing react as a stimulus first to our trade with China, the Japanese will not be necessarily apprehensive of American competition. Japanese business men believe that increased Chinese commerce, whether with American or other nations, will mean growth of commerce throughout the Orient, and in any development of Far Eastern trade Japan should be benefited directly and indirectly by the attraction of money to, and the exchange of commodities in, that part of the world. Because of Japan's proximity to China the Japanese will still supply to China many of her surplus products without fear of competition from any quarter. From Washington it has been suggested that American business men hold the view that Japanese competition, assisted with materials from the United States, cannot close China's doors to them, as the amount of steel and iron to be exported to Japan may always be regulated by this country. When the war is over, Japan still will be dependent on America for her iron and steel, which she will not be able to obtain from England, where the output will be needed for reconstruction in Europe.

AMERICAN business men who already have extensive interests in China have much the same feeling toward the results of the Agreement, as is indicated in an interview with Mr. Fred M. Dearing which was printed in connection with the foregoing. Mr. Dearing has charge of the Chinese Trade Department of the American International Corporation, the parent concern of which the International Banking Corporation, Andersen, Meyer & Company, Ltd., W. R. Grace & Company, Siems, Carey & Company, The Pacific Mail Steamship Company and other business organizations interested in China, are a part. Mr. Dearing's interview is of unusual importance, because of his familiarity with China, through his having served at the American Legation at Peking. Parts of his interview follow:

"The first effects of the exchange of notes between Secretary Lansing and Viscount Ishii will be political," said Fred Morris Dearing, head of the Chinese trade department of the American International Corporation. "The effect of this friendly understanding between Japan and the United States will go far to reassure American interests which have been reaching out to China and others contemplating expansion to the Far East."

He pointed out, however, that the Japanese-American assurances with respect to the "open door" and territorial integrity of China must not be regarded in themselves as a guarantee of the success of foreign enterprises in or seeking establishment in China. The advantage was to be looked for in the stability of conditions affecting business which would be likely to result from the understanding between Japan and the United States. Mr. Dearing cited, for example, the operation of a traction system in China. Its success would depend

on the same soundness in method of financing and operation as street railway systems in the United States.

America's interests in China, further suggested Mr. Dearing, are potentially unlimited, because the assistance of United States capital and brains are desired by the Chinese in the development of their transportation systems, their harbors, their canals, and other national projects. The urgency of these undertakings is understood more clearly now under the enlightened leadership of the new republic, which also would establish a currency system that is practicable.

The national works which China must begin in order to tap her immense resources are matters for the consideration of America's so-called "big business," but little business, according to Mr. Dearing, has equally good opportunities in China. He says the merchant who desires to find a market for his goods in China would be wise to make a tour of that country to study the needs of the Chinese. China will afford a vast market for our surplus foodstuffs after the war. The inability of the Chinese to become self-sustaining is a curious condition which has been emphasized by scientific investigations of conditions that have tended to limit their population. Study of long periods, for instance, covering a hundred years, indicates that the number of Chinese has been diminished by one kind of disaster or another, and that out of a hundred years the disasters, whether revolution, famine, flood, or pestilence, cover at least fifty years.

Of primary importance is the development of the transportation systems of China. At present there is the rich province of Sze-Chwan, with more than 60,000,000 inhabitants, practically shut off from the rest of the country for lack of transportation. It can communicate with the rest of China only by way of the gorges of the Yang-tse-Kiang, so there is no intercourse with this province, which is one of the richest agricultural areas in the Republic. Naturally the Chinese leaders who are seeking the development of their country recognize the significance of establishing communication with Sze-Chwan.

Of the character of the Chinese, Mr. Dearing spoke in highest terms. They are desirable people to deal with in a commercial way, because they are honorable and easy to get along with, when allowance is made for their moral viewpoint and their customs. He said the same was true of the Japanese, who were most trustworthy although very shrewd business men.

The *Christian Science Monitor* of Boston, whose knowledge of Far Eastern affairs seems to be most intimate, comments as follows:

The agreement which has been entered into between Japan and the United States brings to an end a period of tension which has extended, for no good reason whatever, over many years. During all this time a series of misunderstandings has kept the two nations apart, so that it is to be hoped that an end has been put at length to these misunderstandings by the definiteness of the agreement which Viscount Ishii and Mr. Lansing have succeeded in negotiating. The world's war has disposed of many preconceived theories, and it has probably disposed finally of the futile suggestion, carefully circulated by certain organs, for their own ends, that Japan had designs on California. The nonsense of the much advertised California invasion may now be said to have been finally disposed of, with the result that the United States is left to face the actual facts of the situation as expressed in terms not of California but of China. . . . Now, the arrangement which has been come to is, so far as it goes, very simple and very direct. . . . Such an agreement is interesting far less in its broad outline than in its method of interpretation. In plain English, the whole possibility of future disagreement or misunderstanding lies in the interpretation of the word "infringe." For instance, it is to be understood that all existing conditions are to be respected, and therefore that all the concessions, whether territorial or commercial, which now exist are to be undisturbed. It is not conceivable that Japan would have agreed to anything else. But this leaves Manchuria, for the remainder of its lease, practically in the hands of Japan and Russia. What, then, is to happen at the end of the lease? Is the territory to revert to China, or is a new lease to be considered as a legitimate arrangement or an infringement. It is quite true that China can redeem her Manchurian territory by making good to Japan the money expended by Japan in developing it. But it is common knowledge in the Far East that the expenditure of Japan on Manchuria has been out of all proportion to the necessities of the case, and has been undertaken, by a general consensus of opinion, not so much for the purpose of developing Manchuria, as for the purpose of frustrating financially any effort of China to redeem the pledge.

Today the commercial port of Dalny, which Japan took over from Russia, is practically a Japanese city, with a Japanese coinage. Is Dalny, under the terms of the agreement, to remain a Japanese city, with a Japanese coinage, or is the authority of China again to control the coinage of Dalny, as it has always controlled the customs of Manchuria, owing to those previous agreements with the great powers which Japan was unable to impair? Today Japan does a considerable trade in Manchuria in the exportation and crushing of the soya bean. This is a legitimate trade which she has won for herself, owing to the fact that her European competitors found it impossible to compete with her with profit. But when it comes to the issuing in Dalny, or, for that matter, in Foochow and Amoy, of Japanese coinage instead of that of China, it must be manifest that a certain badge of sovereignty rather than of commercial enterprise is introduced.

Then again, the friends of China would like particularly to know what is to be the fate of the town of Tsingtao and the enclave of Kiaochow. These, every one knows, were the property of Germany when the war broke out. They were taken by a combined force of British and Japanese, by what is always understood to have been an amicable arrangement, after a practically harmless siege. For the time being they are held in trust for China by Japan, but if they are to be renounced by Japan, a renunciation in which Great Britain no doubt would be delighted to join in favor of China, why should not the renunciation take place at once? Nothing would go further to prove the bona fides of Japan, or to give the world in general confidence in her willingness to carry out the new agreement in the letter and spirit, than such a renunciation.

Now it must be remembered that there is a vast difference between the interests of the United States in the territorial propinquity of Mexico, and those of Japan in the territorial propinquity of China. If the strong arm of the United States had forced from Mexico a lease

of Sonora, or Chihuahua, or Coahuila, and if the Washington government were engaged in persistently establishing itself in those provinces, with a view to maintaining itself there permanently, there would be some basis of comparison, for this is precisely what Japan has done and is doing in Manchuria. As a matter of fact, one of the most interesting omissions in the whole agreement, as it has been made public, is that of any reference to Manchuria. Does the agreement recognize Manchuria as Chinese territory or does it not? Anybody who can induce a Japanese statesman to indulge in even a moderate degree of confidence will discover, in five minutes, exactly what the Japanese think about Manchuria, exactly how much they regard it as Chinese territory, and exactly what intention they have of allowing it to pass back under the scepter of the Republic.

It is, of course, because of all these and many more things that the future of the agreement lies, as the Greeks would have said, "on the knees of the gods." But there is one interesting fact about the whole matter to which it would be useless for the United States to shut its eyes. The question above all others which is exciting the interest of Japanese statesmen, at this moment, is, What is going to happen to the new army and navy of the United States after the war is over? The very anxiety of Tokio on this subject should be not without interest for Washington. Japan, indeed, has clearly made up her mind upon one point, and that is that on the decision whether the army and navy of the United States are to be maintained on, what to her means, a dangerous footing, after the war, depends on the exact amount of freedom with which the rights of territorial propinquity may be defined.

Ridding the World of the Leprosy Germ

BY M. T. STAUFFER

THE recent visit to China of Mr. W. M. Danner, the American Secretary of the "Mission to Lepers" has resulted in a wide-spread interest among Chinese and foreigners in those proverbially called "Unclean, Unclean." This society was founded over forty years ago, when a Presbyterian missionary, Rev. W. C. Bailey, returned to England from Ambala, India, and related his experiences among the victims of what is commonly called "The open sore of India." The "Mission to Lepers" is an interdenominational and International Organization, with headquarters in London and branch offices in Canada, America and Australia. It sends no workers of its own to the field, but cooperates chiefly through financial assistance with the missionaries of over thirty denominations already on the field, and interested in work among lepers. The object of the society is (1) to instruct lepers in the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ; (2) to relieve physical suffering; (3) to segregate lepers and protect communities against the spread of the terrible disease; (4) to provide for the support of lepers; (5) to rescue and rear their children. According to Mr. Danner the society is directly responsible today for the maintenance of fifty-two asylums and thirty Homes for untainted children of leprous parents. Generally speaking it is the "clearing house" for work among lepers all over the world.

Primarily leprosy is due to a specific microbe, the bacillus lepra. As yet medical science has discovered no effective cure for leprosy. The victim generally lives from eight to fifteen years after contracting the disease, and generally dies from complications brought on by the gradual weakening of the system.

The majority of Chinese have very superstitious ideas regarding the cause and treatment of leprosy. They ascribe the disease, for instance, to such causes as "wind influences, eating certain specified foodstuffs, humors of the ground, sleeping on graves, etc." An old and reliable remedy that has been used for more than a hundred years in the leper settlements of India, is Chaulmoogra Oil. The remedy is not popular since it nauseates the patients badly. In recent years, through the work of Dr. Victor G. Heiser of the Philippine Islands and his associates, Chaulmoogra Oil has been given in a new formula, and by hypodermic doses. In this form it gives no special discomfort to the patient. The Leper Asylums in Korea, according to Mr. Danner's statement, have used the remedy with good results. Several lepers have been discharged as cured.

It is estimated by reliable authorities that there are between two and three million lepers in the world. These are most numerous in Asiatic countries, India having the largest number. The Southern districts of China are seriously affected, and medical authorities estimate the present number of lepers in China to be somewhere over two hundred thousand. These people are frequently to be found crowded into unsanitary dwellings just outside the Chinese cities from which they have been expelled, but where they may be seen daily on the busy streets, begging alms. A physician in Canton informed Mr. Danner several weeks ago that in his judgment there were in Canton over five thousand lepers whose disease had never been diagnosed, and pronounced as leprosy by any qualified physician. Before the United States took over the Philippines there were over 9000 lepers in the Islands. This number has been reduced by vigorous segregation under Government direction, to the present number. The only provision made for lepers in the Philippines before American occupation was the General Hospital at San Lazara, Manila, where certain wards were set apart for leprous people, who could afford to pay the high cost. On the Island of Culion Mr. Danner's society co-operates with various other missions in evangelistic work. A survey of conditions in North America has disclosed the fact that there are 19 different states in which lepers are to be found. Last January, as a result of an agitation led by Mr. Danner and his society, the United States Congress passed a bill providing $250,000.00 for the building of a large Leprosarium, in which all lepers are to be segregated and cared for.

The first country to be visited by Mr. Danner and his party was Japan, where the number of persons known to be lepers exceeds 50,000. One reliable medical authority estimates that there are as many as 38,000 leprous families among Japanese. His observations and impressions can only be hinted at in this article. Asylums at Tokio, Gotemba, Osaka and Kumamoto were inspected. There were 440 inmates in the Osaka asylum alone. Six spendid Government leprosariums exist in Japan and are well conducted. Five commissions especially appointed by the Govern-

ment, are at present making an extensive study of leper conditions and the results of this work are being embodied in a report to be submitted by the end of the present year. The pauper lepers are registered, segregated and cared for in Government hospitals or in Christian asylums through funds provided by the Government. Many of these lepers were formerly street beggars and their unsightly appearance on the city thoroughfares was one cause, and doubtless a powerful one, for government action in segregating them.

While in Japan Mr. Danner and Dr. McKean were specially impressed with the neat appearance of the hospital buildings, both Government and private, the thorough scientific work done at the Government asylums, the cordial manner in which Christian teaching is welcomed in these institutions, and the number of leper patients who have accepted Christianity. On the other hand, they were equally impressed with the comparatively small extent of work done for the large mass of lepers throughout the country, and the almost total absence of care for the untainted children of lepers by the early separation of these children from their leprous parents. For some time the Japanese Government has been considering the segregation of all lepers on some small island or at some isolated inland place, but thus far no definite steps have been taken. There has also been some talk of separating the children from their leprous parents and caring for them in some Government orphanages. It is an interesting fact that in the Japanese asylums, the proportion of men to women is three to one.

In Korea the Danner party visited asylums at Yotumba, Fusan and Taiku. The object lesson given by the three small Leprosariums, housing 450 lepers, owned by the "Mission to Lepers" and operated by Presbyterian missionaries, has at last awakened the Government to the imperative need of segregation laws. Only recently the Government has opened a "Segregation Camp for Lepers" in co-operation with the Southern Presbyterian Mission, and has pledged for the support of this camp an annual appropriation of Yen 15,000.

In the Philippine Islands, thanks to an able and energetic Public Health Service, leprosy is practically unknown except in the Leper Colony on the small island of Culion, and in the Government Hospital at San Lazara, Manila. On Culion Mr. Danner found 4,440 lepers being housed and cared for by the United States Government. At San Lazara he found 145 leper inmates. The whole party was specially impressed and pleased with the Culion Leper Colony, which is conducted by the Philippine Public Health Service and is similar to the Settlement for Lepers established by the United States government at Molokai, Hawaii. The sanitary conditions on the island are ideal. Little bungalows have been built, every leper who is able to work is given some daily duties to perform, all the lepers receive good food and medical care, and by special act of the Government are permitted to form a self-governing city, where only the chief physician has veto power to change or nullify any action of the colonists. The proportion of men lepers to women lepers on Culion Island is 4 to one. There is a fine Christian spirit existing between the unfortunate lepers and those who care for them, and many of the good results that are evidenced can probably be traced to this sympathetic spirit and care, which is more potent than medicine. Protestant evangelism is spreading in the colony.

While in China Mr. Danner and his party were able to visit practically all of the large leper asylums. At Sheklung, in the large Catholic Leper Asylum, 600 lepers are being cared for annually. The Canton City Government appropriates $3.00 per month for each leper, and the Canton police have special instructions to send all pauper lepers found begging on the streets to the asylums either at Sheklung or Tungkun. The largest and happiest group of Christian lepers seen anywhere in China by Mr. Danner was at Tungkun, where 250 Christian lepers assemble in the little chapel every Sunday for prayer and praise. Prior to the war the Tungkun Asylum for lepers was carried on by the Rhenish Mission; today it is largely sustained by the Presbyterians. At Siaokan, Hupeh, Dr. Henry Fowler conducts a beautiful home for lepers, where for 18 years he has given food, shelter, clothing, Christian teaching and sympathy to more than 145 inmates. The funds for the support of this work come mainly through personal friends, no help having ever been given by the Chinese Government or provincial authorities. Sir Robert Hart, during his lifetime, was one of many generous supporters. Recently Mr. Danner's society has undertaken to aid the good work of Dr. Fowler by financial grants. The work of Dr. D. Duncan Main, of the Church Missionary Society, at his Home for Lepers in Hangchow, was also visited with interest. Fifty-three lepers are being cared for in this Home, and there is real need of expansion.

Everywhere throughout the country where the Danner party visited, the impression of inadequate equipment was present. There is need for enlargement of buildings, for the erection of asylums in numerous centers where none exist now. There are at least 200,000 lepers at large in China. Segregation is the first and imperative step. When this is done by mission and government agencies co-operating, and not before, will there be some hope of the dread disease being stamped out. The question, of what can be done for the lepers is one that should concern not only the Chinese, but every foreigner in China. Certainly everyone should be ready to do his full part to meet the need. The bestowal of a cash when the leper begs on the street in no way meets the problem. Undoubtedly the first essential is the creation of a public conscience, to use Dr. Fowler's words. It may begin in the higher official circles, but it must come to the most humble citizen also. "With the creation of this public spirit, a Minister of Public Health will, in course of time, become an absolute necessity. Thoroughly trained and tried Chinese sanitary inspectors from this Board would then need to make careful inquiries into the causation and extent of epidemics, tuberculosis, leprosy and other indigenous diseases. Maps might well be drawn on an adequate scale showing the areas and special "foci" of the diseases. As is the case in Japan, registration of lepers could quite easily follow such a system of inquiry. Suitable asylums and homes might then be erected, where all lepers previously registered can be segregated." Another way to meet the need of the lepers in China is through the medical schools, the establishment of leper clinics and the training of medical students in diagnosing leprosy and kindred diseases. Public addresses on the "menace of lep-

rosy and its treatment" would also be of great value.

One of the most concrete and promising results of Mr. Danner's visit is the recommendation which is being sent to the Home Committee of the "Mission to Lepers," requesting the appointment of a Secretary for the Far East. It is felt that in order that the work of the "Mission to Lepers" be properly co-ordinated, new institutions opened and security given to the public regarding the proper administration of funds on the field, the appointment of a General Secretary is necessary. His duties would be to keep in touch with every development on the field, seek diligently to bring home the claim of the leper to the attention of the Christian public, visit as often as possible the establishments supported or helped by the "Mission to Lepers," and in all other ways seek to promote interest in segregation and care for the lepers throughout Japan, Korea, China and Siam. At several centers where Mr. Danner has visited, local groups of people interested in work among lepers have been organized, the object being to conserve the interest in lepers awakened by Mr. Danner's visit, and promote work among lepers through financial contributions in other forms of work. There will doubtless be many other avenues of service which such local groups will be able to render the "Mission to Lepers" at Mr. Danner's suggestions.

Week's News Summary

THE WAR

December 6. A German official communique states that the Central Powers and Russia have agreed to a suspension of hostilities between December 7 and 17.——The British forces around Cambrai withdraw to new positions in order to avoid losses; they still maintain two-thirds of the ground gained in the drive by "tanks" several weeks ago.——As a result of further battle on the Asiago Plateau the Italian troops withdraw from the Melette salient; the Germans claim to have taken 15,000 prisoners and 60 guns.

December 8. The announcement is made in Washington that the American destroyer, Jacob Jones, was torpedoed and sunk in the war zone December 6.

December 9. Austro-German forces bombard positions occupied by the British and French troops in the Montebello Mountains, Italy.

December 10. The capture of Jerusalem by the British troops is announced in the House of Commons; great care had been taken to avoid damage in and around the city, and this had delayed operations to a certain extent.——Secretary of War Baker, anticipating a general German offensive on the Western front, says America's military efforts must be speeded up. Germany is stated to have 273 aeroplane squadrons, with a total of 2500 machines.——Telegrams from Holland indicate that large masses of German troops are being poured to the Western front, where conditions are such that the *London Chronicle* says it is impossible for more divisions to be released for service in Italy. ——The Germans begin heavy artillery bombardments to the southwest of Cambrai, and also northeast of Ypres.

December 11. The British Admiralty's report shows 14 vessels over and 7 under 1600 tons sunk during week.

CHINA

December 11. The Chinese Government officially notifies the British and Japanese Legations that the Larsen wireless loan contract has been cancelled; the protests to the Chinese Government were based on the allegation that Larsen was in reality acting on behalf of the German Siemens-Schukert Company; the new agreement was also a violation of the Marconi Wireless Company's agreement entered into with the Yuan Shih-k'ai Government. The indications are that Larsen's firm will demand damages as they had undoubtedly been put to considerable expense and trouble in securing the signature of Admiral Liu Kuang-hsiung to the agreement.——The Kuangtung troops commenced to attack Swatow at 2 a.m. After six hours fighting they are driven back by the Government troops. A warning issued by the Consular Body that the Forces engaged must not endanger foreign lives and property was disregarded and many foreign houses were hit by bullets though no casualties have been reported.

JAPAN

December 13. Owing to the unsettled condition of South China it is announced at Tokio the cruiser Chiyoda is shortly to be despatched there.

GENERAL

December 7. As a result of a collision between two steamers, one an American vessel containing ammunition, a terrific explosion occurs in Halifax, Nova Scotia, whereby about 1,500 persons are killed, and a fire is started in the city. One-third of the city is destroyed; the damage is estimated at many millions of dollars. The United States Government appropriates five million gold dollars for relief work in the stricken city.

December 9. A blizzard intensifies the sufferings of those who have been rendered homeless by the disaster at Halifax, Nova Scotia, where 20,000 persons are destitute; relief trains are speeding to the stricken city from all quarters, the contributions from America having been particularly generous. The latest reports are that approximately 2,000 people were killed. The explosion caused a tidal wave 40 feet high, which washed over the railroad, destroying 400 cars and scores of locomotives.

December 10. It transpires that the explosion at the large chemical works at Griesheim Elektoon near Frankfurt, Germany, several weeks ago, was a disaster of unparalleled magnitude; the factory covered 54 acres, and had a daily capacity of 600,000 cubic feet of poison gas, in addition to many other important chemicals required for military purposes; these works cannot be reconstructed during the war.

December 11. M. Calliaux, former Premier of France and at present a Deputy, whose wife several years ago figured in a sensational murder case, is suspected of German intrigue; he may be indicted for treason.

AMERICA

There are four newspapers printed in the Chinese language in Chinatown in San Francisco.

The death occured at Washington, D. C., November 15, after a long illness, of John W. Foster, former Secretary of State under President Harrison, and father in-law to Secretary of State Robert Lansing.

Women's Work

Woman's Exchange Opened in Shanghai

The American Woman's Exchange, which is to be run in connection with the American Woman's War Relief Work at the corner of Avenue Edward VII and Szechuen Road, is now fully completed and ready to do business. It is now receiving women's work, which will be put on sale at once.

The exchange is started with the idea that it is not a charity, as the committee is only too anxious to pay the actual cost of materials used and is grateful for the work involved.

Jellies, preserves, pickles, fancy work of all kinds, in fact ornamental articles as well as useful pieces are being received and placed on sale, and as the success of this exchange depends solely upon the American women of China, the Committee looks to them for co-operation.

Orders for cakes and candies should be placed twenty-four to forty-eight hours in advance of the time required, thereby insuring freshness and obviating waste. Also it is hoped that ladies giving tea parties will order from the exchange in case their cooks cannot make the necessary articles.

As the entire proceeds of this exchange will be turned over to the American Woman's War Relief, it is confidently expected that every American woman will bend her energies to make it the success hoped for.

American Woman's Club

The American Woman's Club of Shanghai, will hold a meeting at the Carlton Cafe Tuesday, December 18. The Philanthropic department will have charge of the meeting. Reports from the different groups of members who have been investigating Chinese Philanthropic institutions, working and social conditions among the Chinese in and around Shanghai, will be read. The meeting will also be the annual "Christmas Gift Party," and contributions of clothing from the members will be distributed among individuals, institutions and hospitals here. Members are urged to bring their contributions as the call from the poor is exceptionally heavy. Donations of toys, clothing, money, canned goods, picture books, fruit and candy will be especially welcome and a committee will be at the club at 3 p.m. to receive the gifts.

The Literary Section of the American Woman's Club met with Mrs. Hallam in her apartments at the Astor House, Tuesday, December 11, at 10 o'clock. The "Last of the Mohicans" was discussed. A paper was read by Mrs. Cabeldu and a review of the book was given by Mrs. Mcrae. Mrs. Cabeldu acted as chairman.

American War Relief in Shanghai

The American War Relief Association has been greatly hampered through the lack of a central office and Mr. Nichols, Manager of Messrs. Fearon Daniel & Co., 18B Kiangse Road, has given additional room. The new space given is a large well lighted office and godown facilities, which serve the purpose of secretarial and shipping departments. The advantage of having all of the departments in the same building is due to Mr. Nichols' kindness. Messrs. Mustard & Co., have sent a Remington typewriter, and it is expected that the other necessary furniture will be loaned by American firms. Three desks, chairs, two typewriting desks, and a filing cabinet are the most urgent needs of the Association.

Mrs. P. L. Bryant, corresponding secretary of the American Woman's War Relief Work for China, has received a letter from the director of the Woman's Bureau of the society in Washington, showing the urgent needs of the American Red Cross Society. The letter specifies the articles wanted and hopes to receive aid as soon as possible from Shanghai women.

American War Relief in Peking

Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, the American Minister to China and Mrs. Reinsch of Peking, President of the Peking Chapter of the American Red Cross, gave a "The Dansant" at their home on Friday December 14, at 4.30 p.m. The tickets were on sale by the Red Cross and the proceeds will be given to the war relief funds.

Mrs. W. B. Thompson and her sister Mrs. J. E. Thompson of Peking sailed for New York City after

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having toured China and Japan. Mrs. Thompson is the wife of Colonel Thompson who is in charge of the medical section of the American Red Cross Commission and is now on his way to New York by way of Russia.

Y. W. C. A. Campaign Closes

Nearly $6,000 has been raised by the Chinese Young Women's Christian Association in the campaign that closed Monday, December, 10. A rally was held at 3:30 o'clock in the local Association building, 11a Quinsan Road. The rally was opened by Mrs. Sung and after an interesting story was told by Mrs. Ward, the final returns were read by Miss E. McCausey, of the ten following teams; Thrush team, $1396.76; Kingfisher team, $721.60; Phoebe team, $571.70; Swallow team, $588; Sparrow team, $449; Canary team, $441; Eagle team, $417; Stork team, $384.75; Robin team, $367.80; Lark team, $286, and about $300 to come in. An announcement was made that the Chinese Women's Red Cross Association, that was organized by Mrs. Marsh, would meet Wednesday, December 12, in the Quinsan Road quarters. This is the first Red Cross of Chinese women in the country.

Women's Liberty Loan is G. $11,000,000

The Women's Liberty Loan Committee of New York closed its campaign in November with a total of $11,000,000. This amount is not a full indication of what the women have done, for every bond sold by this committee, there have been probably ten bonds subscribed elsewhere as a result of the educational campaign conducted in booths, in literature distributed, and at mass meetings. Theda Bara, a prominent movie actress, with offers of photographs, and kisses, took in $120,000 for the loan in one day.

Women's Events

Women insurance solicitors have become numerous in some of the eastern cities of America.

Women of Fairfield, Connecticut, U. S. A., have undertaken the task of making and sending 5000 pounds of jam to the wounded soldiers of France.

The general manager of the Cleveland street railways, has predicted that women conductors will be common in American cities in another year.

The state of Kansas U. S. A. lays claim to being the banner state of the Union in the number of women that own and manage motion picture theatres.

The street railway companies of Rome, Florence, Turin, and other large cities of Italy, report that there have been fewer accidents on their lines since women have been operating the cars.

The Canadian Red Cross Society, at Montreal, Canada, on November 18, acknowledges a check for $500 received from Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of President Wilson, being part of the proceeds of a concert recently given in that city by Miss Wilson.

Men and Events

Among the visitors in Shanghai last week was Mr. McCabe, District Manager of the British American Tobacco Company at Harbin.

A daughter, Alice Amos, was born December 1, to Dr. and Mrs. J. S. Overton of Shanghai. Dr. Overton is a member of the U. S. Public Health Service of Shanghai.

Henry J. Forman, managing director of *Collier's Weekly*, New York, sailed for America last week after having spent several weeks in China to gather material for a series of articles.

The Watch Committee of the Shanghai Municipal Council has forbidden the production in Shanghai, at least for the time being, of the much advertised cinematograph film entitled "Purity."

The interned Austro-German steamers have been allocated as follows:—*Silesia* and *China* to the United States; *Bohemia*, *Albenga*, and *Triumph* to Japan; *Deike Rickmers* to Italy; *Kathe* to France; and the *Sexta* and *Helene* to Great Britain.

At the Shanghai Mixed Court, December 13, the mafoo charged with having been the native who attacked Mrs. A. Limby, at No. 128 Bubbling Well Road during the early hours of November 4, was discharged for lack of positive identification.

Among the passengers by the Empress of Russia, which called at Shanghai December 10, was Commissioner Frederic Booth Tucker, leader of the Salvation Army in India, en route to his duties there from England; he is a son-in-law of the late General Booth, founder of the Salvation Army.

The Russian Volunteer Fleet steamer Simbirsk, arrived at Tsuruga, Japan, December 12, in a damaged condition, having been caught in a typhoon; as a result of a hole in her bottom the engine room had been flooded, but this damage was later repaired, and the water pumped out. All the passengers and cargo are safe.

George F. Tobler, Far Eastern representative of the John Wanamaker stores of Philadelphia, who is a frequent visitor to the Orient, is here on another tour. Mr. Tobler will stay in the Orient from three to six months, travelling through Japan, China and the Philippines.

D. H. Blake, vice-president of the American Trading Company of New York and general manager for the firm in the Far East, accompanied by his daughter Miss Dorothy Blake, returned to Yokohama by the Siberia Maru on December 2. Mr. Blake has completely recovered from the serious illness from which he had suffered prior to his departure for home.

Captain E. W. R. Carley, formerly in command of the Asiatic Petroleum Company's motor vessel Asiatica in Shanghai, who in October took charge of the new vessel Anlan, a shallow draught boat specially built for the Ichang-Chungking route, (containing many rapids), was shot dead during last week on the bridge of of his steamer at Chungchow by a native on shore.

G. W. Hawkins, power engineer for the firm of Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd., of Shanghai, was a passenger on the last Empress liner to leave Shanghai for America. This trip is taken in connection with a large contract for electrical supplies which he recently closed on behalf of his firm with a Chinese electric company in Canton, South China. Mr. Hawkins is expected back in Shanghai next March.

The U.S.S. Brooklyn, the flagship of the American Asiatic Fleet, called at Vladivostock December 4, and at last reports was still there. The arrival of this cruiser coincided with a period of considerable disturbance in that port, and although the visit of the Brooklyn was on the face of it quite unofficial, returning

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travellers state that the presence of the cruiser had a quieting effect on the disorderly elements there.

Among those who expected to sail on the Pacific Mail Steamship, Colombia, leaving San Francisco, November 17, for China, were the following: Albert Bodard, French Consul at Tsingtao; Dr. H. J. Dubreuil, French Vice-Consul at Tsingtao; H. J. Morse, manager of the Standard Oil Company at Canton; Mrs. A. E. Moutrie of Shanghai; W. P. Neeson, passenger agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Hongkong.

The first performance of the season of the Shanghai Amateur Dramatic Club will be given at the Lyceum Theatre, Shanghai, this evening, (December 15), when the farcical comedy "Eliza comes to stay" will be staged under the able management of Geo. R. Wingrove. Among those who will take part are Mrs. Howell, Mrs. Hummel, and Miss E. Newcomb, all of whom make a first appearance. The leading role will be taken by Mrs. Worcester.

I. R. Michael, formerly a member of the Shanghai Stock Exchange, who owing to difficulties in connection with the rubber debacle in the year 1910 was suspended from the Shanghai Stock Exchange, and whose case for reinstatement was being argued in the British Supreme Court at Shanghai that same morning, was taken ill in the street on the afternoon of December 11 and was conveyed to hospital in an unconscious condition where he died several hours later from a cerebral hemorrhage. He was buried in the Jewish cemetery.

The Chinese Y. M. C. A. in its campaign for membership has obtained 323 members in the first of the four-weeks' campaign. The rally reports given out by the eight teams, which consist of 300 workers, read as follows: Members secured last week, Senior Division, 304; Junior Division, 19; Membership fees collected for the week aggregate $4,269. A short programme was given at the rally, a film on scientific billards, and a speech by Dr. D. W. Lyon of the National Committee of the Y.M.C.A. on "America and the World War."

Dr. W. C. Dennis of Washington, D. C., passed through Shanghai during the week on his way to Peking, where he has taken up the position of legal adviser to the Chinese Government. Dr. Dennis was formerly a professor of law in various American universities and has had five years experience in the service of the United States Government, during which period he handled many cases of international arbitration on behalf of the Government. Since 1911 he has been engaged in the private practice of law in the National capital.

S. S. McClure, the well known New York publisher, who it will be remembered passed through Shanghai several months ago, has entered suit against America's leading humorous journal, *Life*, published in New York, for the sum of $50,000 for malicious libel. *Life* had cartooned Mr. McClure with the Kaiser and accompanying the cartoon was a caption which he considers opprobrious.

As an illustration of the passing of anti-Oriental sentiment in the Western states of America, where twenty years ago it meant social ostracism for a lawyer to cater to Chinese clients, it may be mentioned that the leading newspaper in San Francisco now prints a weekly feature page entitled "Historic Chinatown" which in addition to giving interesting news notes on that section of the city, includes a score or so of Chinese shopkeepers' advertisements, in addition to those of several Japanese.

The New Republic in the course of an article deploring the defeat of Mayor Mitchell in the recent New York elections mentions that he insisted on soliciting votes chiefly as a man who was a better patriot than the other candidates, but he never succeeded in making this issue plausible and popular; on the contrary by claiming that his opponents were only miscreants and traitors he probably lost more votes than he gained; it had to be remembered that he was talking to an audience who had come to question his political honesty.

At a meeting of the American Company S. V. C. last Monday night it was decided to give a minstrel show on Washington's birthday. Plans are now being made and rehearsals will begin Monday night at the Palace Hotel. The company has been tried out and a number of good voices have been found and several persons that have had previous training along this line. Mr. Jack Raynes, formerly interlocutor with the Primrose and West minstrels, will direct the production. The show will consist of two parts, the ordinary minstrels, and a speciality. The proceeds will go the Allied war funds and local charities.

One of the serious incidents that occurred during the recent capture of Changsha, the principal city of Hunan in central China, was that the fleeing Northern troops rushed into the railway station and, despite the warning of the stationmaster that there was an incoming train on the same line, commandeered a locomotive and about a dozen cars and started off at full speed in order to escape, with the inevitable result that the two trains met each other head on, causing an almost complete smashup of both trains, and either killing or injuring several hundred soldiers and passengers.

Telegrams from Washington, D. C., disclose the fact that at the time of the occupation of Peking by the Allied troops during the Boxer troubles, Major General Chaffee, in command of the American expedition, in his rather blunt way wrote to the German Field Marshal, von Waldersee, protesting against looting, and particularly against the removal of the astronomical instruments from the Peking Observatory. The German Field Marshal became very angry and replied as follows: "I am very much astonished at the form and contents of your letter. I am not in a position to stand those expressions, and I take the liberty herewith of returning your letter."

When the steamer Harbin Maru arrived at Dairen, November 1, it had on its manifest three chests of morphine despatched by a chemical factory from Osaka, each weighing 50 tons and worth little short of fifty thousand yen each. In the ordinary course these three chests should have been stored on the Dairen wharves, but when a Dairen shipping agent proceeded in accordance with instructions from the consignee to take delivery of the cargo at the warehouse it was discovered that there were only two such chests there. Inquiries from the steamer and the consignors by telegraph definitely established the fact that the cargo was shipped and landed in Dairen.

Ignorance of British Malaya seems, in spite of everything, to be as rife as ever, says the *Malay Mail*. Some months ago an agency for the Straits and Federated Malay States was given to a Penang firm only to be

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AGENTS

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withdrawn shortly afterwards on the ground that, when it was given "we were under the impression that Penang was a port in South China." Another priceless example has transpired. A British firm in Kuala Lumpur recently received a business letter from a concern in New York in which the following passage occurs:—"We must apologize for writing you in English, but our arrangements have not as yet been completed whereby we can address you in your own language, but we are making our plans to do so in the near future."

At the British Supreme Court, December 6, Justice Sausmarez granted an application made on behalf of H. Gensburger, of the former firm of Gensburger & Judah, to pay the sum of Tls. 21,309.95 out of the Enemy Dividend Account in the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank. In an affidavit filed by Mr. Gensburger he stated that he was born in Alsace at the time when it was French territory, and on the strength of that, although he registered as a German subject on coming to China, the French authorities granted him protection. The application was made by Mr. Mossop, Acting Crown Advocate, on behalf of the British Minister in Peking. Justice Sausmarez remarked that he wanted it to be clear that he made the order, after he was satisfied as to the grounds of the request made by the Minister, as a matter of public policy.

Otto Praeger, Second Assistant Postmaster General of the United States, has informed the U. S. Postal agent at Shanghai that, at the request of the Postal Administration of China, the Postal Administrations of Canada and the United States have agreed that on and after January 1, 1918, the Postal Union rates and conditions shall be applicable to all articles of mail matter exchanged between the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai and Canada. Therefore, on and after January 1, 1918 the letter postage rate from Shanghai to Canada will be Gold 5 cents for the first ounce or fraction and 3 cents for each additional ounce or fraction. It has also been announced that the U. S. war revenue tax of Gold 1 cent on parcels post packages for 25 cents of postage paid does not apply at the Shanghai agency.

The Japanese paper at Dairen relates that two Chinese called at the home of a Russian residing in Changchun, North Manchuria, on a recent evening and asked the Chinese employee how many people there were in the household. They then asked for 7 lbs of opium. The Russian brought out opium and quoted 410 roubles per lb. The Chinese tried to beat down the price to 380 roubles. The Russian saw that the Chinese were bogus customers and had a sinister motive for calling. He stowed away the opium and brought out a Russian dagger instead, frightening away the visitors. In about an hour the same Chinese returned and the Russian assisted by another countryman made at the Chinese. One tore himself away, but the other was caught and handed over to the police. The fellow carried a butcher knife and a piece of iron bar. He confessed to the object of robbery.

Among the passengers passing through Shanghai on the Empress of Russia during the early part of this week was William F. Bass, vice-president and general manager of the General Rubber Company of New York, who is on an extensive trip of inspection to plantations in Singapore, Sumatra and other neighboring tropical lands. More than 90,000 acres of rubber fields are owned by his firm, which is a subsidiary of the United States Rubber Corporation. Forty-two thousand acres are planted, yielding a monthly output of 700,000 pounds, valued at $450,000. Besides, his firm buys annually crude rubber worth between 30 and 40 million dollars. Besides Mrs. Bass, he is accompanied by Mrs. J. W. Bicknell, wife of Mr. Bicknell, head of the branch office in Medan, and her child; D. M. Ewing, purchasing agent in Medan, and his family; H. Ketner, manager of the branch in Asahan; and Dr. C. G. Weiss, in charge of a hospital on the plantations.

The latest sensation in Shanghai business circles is the disappearance of a Portugese sharebroker, not a member of the Shanghai Stock Exchange, having offices in Szechuen Road. This broker, whose name is Carneiro, has been prominent in trading circles for upwards of twenty years and was last seen in Shanghai Sunday afternoon. It is alleged that he has decamped with about Tls. 500,000, being the proceeds of shares entrusted to him by various Shanghai business men, one German alone having been cheated to the tune of about Tls. 50,000. In his operations he seems to have worked in conjunction with several male relatives employed in Shanghai banks and insurance companies, and these also have left the Settlement. It seems that this broker's favorite method of operation was to get possession of share scrip by explaining to his customers that they could get better prices for forward delivery than if they sold for cash, This gave him time to dispose of these shares at his leisure and it is alleged that he has kept and gone away with the money thus realized. He is stated to have applied to his Consul recently for a passport, giving as a reason for his wishing to travel that his health was in bad condition. Wireless messages have been sent to the principal cities of the Orient with a view to apprehending him and his confreres.

The well informed Peking correspondent of the *Peking & Tientsin Times* is keeping an eye on the activities of Gilbert Reid. The fact that Mr. Reid recommends old subscribers to his suppressed pro-German sheet to support the newly established *Peking Evening Journal*, ostensibly edited by a Chinese lawyer, is an indication that this is merely another means of carrying on German propagada under the protection of a Chinese name. Mr. Giles writes: "The Chinese editor is said to refer news items to Gilbert Reid, who thus has the opportunity of venting his perverted opinion without, in any way, being liable. With the exception of people of his own kidney Gilbert Reid is not recognized among the American Community here. He practically lives among the Germans, they apparently being the only people who will associate with him, and they are only doing so because he is serving their ends. In their hearts they no doubt despise him for not standing up for his country as they are doing for theirs." Sir John Jordan in a letter to Lu Cheng-hsiang, Minister for Foreign Affairs, says that he has been requested by his Allied colleagues to draw the attention of the Foreign Minister to an article which appeared in the *Peking Daily News* on November 30 stating that on the occasion of a banquet in honor of Gilbert Reid's 60th birthday the latter received marks of special sympathy from highly-placed Chinese, including the present Minister of Marine. Moreover, it is declared that Gilbert Reid was recently received at the Waichiaopu. Sir John Jordan continues:—"My colleagues and I consider that it is, to say the least,

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strange that a person who is notoriously working in the interests of the enemy and against whom precautionary measures have already been adopted, should thus be favored with special attention on the part of high Chinese officials, and I have been requested to warn Your Excellency against a renewal of such incorrect conduct, which can only cause most unfavorable comment in Allied countries."

Judge Lobingier Entertained in San Francisco

Judge Charles S. Lobingier of the United States Court for China was entertained at a luncheon in San Francisco last month prior to his and Mrs. Lobingier's departure for China, by the San Francisco Bar Association, the China Commerce Club and the Chinese Consul General in that city. The feature of the luncheon was a speech by Judge Lobingier in which he gave a description of the United States Court for China, in the course of which he said:

"There are many reasons why our colony in China and the bar of my court and the bar of San Francisco should be in close communication. The Golden Gate swings outward toward the Orient and the interests of San Francisco in the Far East are greater than those of any other portion of the country. The judicial circuit of which the United States Court of China is a part is more extensive than any other and the Circuit Court of Appeal, to which all appeals and writs of error are taken, is located at San Francisco.

The United States courts in China go back farther than the United States courts in California, antedating the discovery of gold in 1847. The treaty under which they originated was negotiated by a great lawyer, Caleb Cushing, in 1844, and is a constructive and an historic document. So comprehensive is it that all of the other powers having similar interests in the Orient have copied it."

Cordial Reception of Chinese Visitors in America

From The Providence Magazine, (Providence, R. I., U.S.A.)

Providence had the pleasure this month of extending a welcome to delegates to the 13th annual conference of the Chinese Students' Alliance of the Eastern States. A brighter set of young men and women than these never before came to this city. Highly educated in their own country, they were sent by their Government to enjoy the rich advantages of our principal universities and colleges. The Chinese dialects are many and so varied that those coming from different provinces are unable to readily converse with each other except in English, although all read the written Chinese characters, or word paintings. The command our visitors have of English is really astonishing. With but few exceptions there was no tripping over consonants, and hardly any pauses observed in the framing of sentences. The young women were charming conversationalists. The conference was held at Brown University, and between its sessions the young men and women of the Orient were hospitably entertained in several of the East Side homes.

Far Eastern Press Opinion

What We May Expect in China

From The Central-China Post (Hankow)

There was a time when the man of ordinary intelligence could forecast, with a fair amount of certainty, the trend of future events provided he was fairly well informed regarding the facts and circumstances. But the great War seems to have changed all that for, more now than ever, it is the unexpected which always happens, and it is impossible to imagine what the nature of the next surprise may be. Still, taking our courage in both hands, we venture to set down what we may expect in this neighborhood during the next few weeks.

We may safely conclude that peace between the South and the North will be as far off as ever. The Peking idea, that by means of negotiation and compromise an agreement may be arrived at which will put a period to the strife, will be seen to be vain. How the President, and those officials who think with him, ever come to harbor it is not understandable. The North demands that the Southern leaders shall go back to where they came from, and undertake to behave themselves in future, when the Central Government will be pleased to say nothing more about their recent rebellious proceedings. The South practically demands that the

American Woman's Exchange

Corner Avenue Edward VII and Szechuen Road. Open 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. daily.

A modern store has been opened by the American Woman's War Relief Work Association in the Benjamin Building at the corner of Avenue Edward VII and Szechuen Roads. The store is modern in fittings with show windows, etc. and will be managed in a thoroughly efficient manner. It will be managed by Mrs. K. L. Brode, and it is the intention of the committee in charge of the Exchange to pay the actual cost of materials used in preparation for work to be sold at the store. All profits derived from the sale of materials at the store will be used here in Shanghai in the purchase of materials for the

American War Relief Work

now being conducted in Shanghai, by the American War Relief Work Association, in the Fearon, Daniel Building on Szechuen Road. The entire proceeds derived from the sale of materials at the Woman's Exchange will be handed over to the American Woman's War Relief Association.

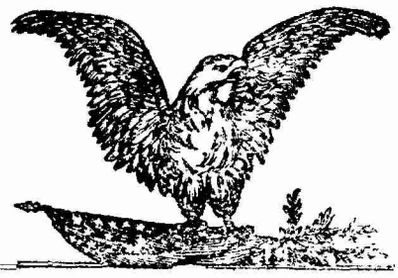
WHAT YOU CAN BUY

Articles that may be purchased at the Exchange consist of jellies, preserves, pickles, fancy work of all kinds, baskets and ornamental work of all kinds. Orders for cakes and candies and such materials should be placed 24 to 48 hours in advance in order to insure freshness and obviate waste. It is hoped that ladies planning tea parties will order from the exchange materials their cooks are unable to prepare.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

The success of the Woman's Exchange, depends primarily upon the American women living in China although donations from women of other nationality are thankfully received. If you can do fancy work of any kind, or have articles of this kind for which you have no use, place them on sale at the Exchange. In case you desire to make fancy work to place on sale at the Exchange, the Committee will pay the cost of the raw materials used.

The use of the store room in the Benjamin Building has been donated to the Association; the Municipal Council has donated the electric light service; the Gas Company has donated heaters; the Telephone Company has donated the use of a telephone. It is now the problem of American women in Shanghai and the outports of China to assist in this enterprise upon which the success of American War Relief Work so largely depends.



NOTICE TO PERSONS PROCEEDING TO THE UNITED STATES.

Notice is hereby given that under the revised regulations of the Government of the United States, every alien, not of the Chinese race, desiring to proceed to the United States with the purpose of *entering, passing through or touching* at any port therein, is required to present for the vise of this Consulate-General a valid passport, supported by a sworn declaration *in quadruplicate*, to which shall be attached a signed photograph. This declaration will have to be presented at the office of the American consular officer at the same time that the alien presents his passport for vise. *Blank forms of these declarations* may be had at all steamship offices and at this Consulate-General.

Before presenting his passport for vise at this Consulate-General, every alien must first procure the vise of his local consular officer.

On and after January 1, 1918, aliens desiring the vise of this Consulate-General, for the purpose of proceeding to the United States, will have to present their passports, together with the sworn declaration, *at least two weeks* before date of departure.

THOMAS SAMMONS,
American Consul-General.

Shanghai, December 3, 1917.

whole of the country shall be handed over to them, when they will be prepared to let their opponents down easy, but failing compliance they will themselves take what they want.

That the South, whose recent successes must have far outgone their wildest expectations, would be prepared to compromise at the present juncture is unthinkable; they have only been a few months in the field and already nearly half of China has fallen to them and that with the most insignificant of struggles. The Northern Generals have been struck with paralysis—not creeping paralysis but running paralysis—and have invariably cleared out before the battle was joined. The latest instance is the case of Generals Chou Tao-kang and Wu Kuang-hsin who ran away from Chungking. Both were men of good reputation for proved courage and capacity and why they and the others should act in this way is a mystery. Most likely it is due to the shilly-shallying at Peking, and contradictory orders reaching them daily over the wires.

This being the state of affairs on the Northern side we conclude that the Southerners will be in Wuchang within a week or so. There is every reason why they should come here apart from their general programme. Wuchang was the birthplace of the Republic and the party which regards itself as republican *par excellence* is not likely to leave the sacred spot in the hands of those whose political faith is doubtful. Then the arsenal here would be a most desirable acquisition to fighting men whose munitions must be brought all the way from Canton, and finally it is a necessary stepping stone for the next jump which will land them in Nanking. Whether there will be fighting or not before the Southerners obtain possession of Wuchang remains to be seen, but the impression in native circles is that the Northern "retirement according to plan" will be continued without unnecessary bloodshed. When they come the people will receive the Southerners with open arms, for their sympathies—as far as they have any—incline to that side.

Whether there will be danger to life and property during the transition period also remains to be seen. There need not be, although the more timid amongst the natives are very much afraid. The recent accounts from Yochow of the behaviour of the Northerners there is not reassuring, and in the event of their being headed homeward they will much object to going empty handed. Six years ago we remember seeing grey-coats with as many gold bracelets on their arms as there was room for, selling bank notes at a few metal dollars a bunch. In any case it is most unlikely that the foreigners will be interfered with. Were this to happen a certain watchful neighbor would be brought into the game and that is an eventuality which both parties will seek to avoid at all costs.

Granting that the Southerners score a success—which now seems probable as far as all South of the Yellow River is concerned—will the country be in any way benefited thereby? We greatly doubt if it will. The new men in office will carry on in exactly the same way as those whom they replace, except that they will be a little more hungry. No more attention will be paid to the real needs of the people than hitherto, and prospects of permanent peace will be as far off as ever. Even should the North not attempt a reconquest the Southerners will fall to fighting amongst themselves, as in the distribution of prizes there are not enough to go round. Foreigners generally, will experience no benefit, for the one party loves them as little as the other, and the Foreign Ministers will have a rare tangle to unravel before they have straightened out matters connected with loans, concessions and other obligations. Altogether China's way of working out her own salvation does not promise to result in a brilliant success.

Count Okuma's Versatility

From The Japan Chronicle (Kobe)

No board of physicians could so well certify to the fact that Marquis Okuma is quite his old self again as the Ancient Sage's own pronouncements. Ever since the days when it had to be officially denied that he declared that the millions in India were waiting for Japan to deliver them, Marquis Okuma has been a first-class authority on that country, and the exactitude of his knowledge of it is exemplified in his statement the other day before the Indo-Japan Society that India, like Japan, is a Buddhist country, and that Buddhism, properly interpreted, means the development of trade and industry. Even more characteristic was the veteran's description to an interviewer of his impression of Mr. Hardy, the old survivor of Commodore Perry's mission, now on a visit to Japan. "I told him," said the Marquis, "all that I knew about the Perry mission." If Mr. Edison came to Japan the one thing that could be predicted with certainty about his tour is that Marquis Okuma would give him a lecture on the natural history of the phonograph.

03-088

In the Field of Business and Finance

Trade Marks in the Orient

From The Scientific American

THE trade-mark laws of most foreign countries, especially of Japan and China, differ materially from those of the United States. In Japan, trade-mark rights are acquired by registration and not by priority of use. Not only is an American exporter who has omitted the formality of registration without trade-mark rights in Japan, but, what is even more important, other persons may acquire property rights in his marks by the simple expedient of forestalling him in registration. Every American who is exporting goods or who expects to export goods to Japan should accordingly make certain that his trade-mark is properly entered on the Japanese trade-mark records and that his rights, once acquired, are maintained.

In China there are no national laws for the registration of trade-marks. It is the custom for exporters to register their marks at their own consulates, and this often leads to more than the ordinary extra-territorial confusion. In practically every case a foreign infringer of a trade-mark in China insists that the question be adjudicated under the laws and by the consular courts of his own country. When the owner of the mark and the infringer are of the same nationality, there is no difficulty; and even when the infringer is a Chinese, it is possible for the owner to prevent violation of his rights. The difficulty arises in cases where owner and infringer are citizens or subjects of different nationality, and this is aggravated when the infringer is of a nation, such as Japan, in which no property rights in trade marks are recognized prior to registration.

While in Japan property rights in trade marks are acquired by registration, in the United States these rights are obtained by use of the mark in trade. If Japan and the other countries with similar laws would only look at the other side of the question, there would be a happy ending to many controversies. If a Japanese should register his trade mark in Japan prior to its use in trade by an American, by all means the rights of the Japanese should prevail in China, and the United States as well as the Japanese Consular Courts should respect such rights. But should the American acquire rights in a mark by priority of use before the reigistration of the mark in Japan, then the rights of the American should rule in the Consular Courts. There would be no hardship on the Japanese merchant under such rules of reciprocity, for there is never any considerable interval between use and registration of a trade mark by Japanese merchants; they recognize the necessity, under their laws, of prompt registration.

The fact that reciprocal trade-mark rights were recognized by Japan in China would not affect the question of trade-mark property in Japan; it would still be necessary for American merchants to comply with the Japanese laws to prevent the infringement of their rights in that country. But until the Japanese feel disposed to reciprocate in trade mark matters in China, American merchants who wish to protect their trade-mark rights in the Celestial land should not only take steps to register these marks at the American consulate, but should also make certain that application for registration in Japan be filed without delay. The whole matter, in fact, should be placed in the hands of lawyers who are familiar with the conditions and the foreign trade-mark laws, and their advice should be followed. Otherwise the originator of a valuable trade mark is liable to find himself, so far as the Far East is concerned, in the position of the purchaser of a house and lot who thought he could draw up a deed without consulting a lawyer, and who eventually discovered that all he had bought was a lawsuit against the seller's wife, whom he had left in full possession of all her rights in the property.

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A Crisis in the American Pig Tin Market

From the New York Journal of Commerce, November 14

The United States is short of tin—so short that the situation has become critical, and threatens to tie up the industries dependent upon the metal as an essential raw material. There is no economic reason why the supply should not be sufficient to meet at least reasonable

requirements, and the position in which the nation is placed by reason of the scarcity is causing not a little discontent among American merchants and manufacturers, and some reflection is cast by them upon the British Government as being responsible for the plight in which they are being needlessly placed.

Just how bare the market is of tin is made plain by the efforts of the United States Government to obtain a small quantity for use of the Navy Deparment. A search of the market failed to disclose a pound of tin available, and it was found necessary to requisition about 25 tons out of a consignment of 250 tons on the steamer Mahopac, which arrived in New York on Monday last. This tin had all been sold before arrival to consumers.

Conditions are such as to discourage any attempt to buy for future delivery. The situation, in fact, has grown to such an acute stage that, not satisfied with the exertions of the tin committee entrusted with the task of bringing relief about through the good offices of the United States Government, a call has gone out requesting all concerned in the distribution and consumption of tin to appeal to their respective Senators and Congressmen to exert their influence in bringing pressure to bear upon the British authorities, who have control of the supply.

Two great interests command the pig tin of the world. The first is the British, through their control of the Straits Settlements and of the Far East trade, the second is the Dutch owners of the Batavian product. It so happens that the channel of supply from both these sources has been blocked from two very different causes. The Dutch tin known as "banka" is not considered so desirable by American consumers as is Straits tin, the primary markets for which are Singapore and Penang; but for several months the quantity of the latter has been so short of meeting requirements of this country that consumers here have been forced to rely in a great measure upon it A third grade of tin is the Chinese product, also under control of the British, which is the cheapest and least in demand in this market.

Exigencies of war induced the British to place an export embargo upon all tin under its control by the provision of which the quantities allowed to outside nations were limited to what, in British opinion, should suffice for their respective needs. This embargo, it should be said, was imposed long before the United States became an ally of Great Britain. For a time the limitations, though inconvenient, did not so seriously interfere with the manufacturing requirements of the country, because they had the Dutch product to fall back on.

But it so happened that about this crucial time, when the supply of Straits tin had fallen far short of what was really needed, that the governments of Holland and the United States became more or less embroiled over the exports of foodstuffs and other material from this country to the Netherlands, which resulted in the tying up of a large fleet of Dutch merchantmen in the port of New York. Whether it was because they had no more ships to send over here, or that they feared to add further marine shipping to that already interned by United States authorities pending an adjustment of the differences between the nations can only be conjectured, but the fact is that all the Banka tin at one time for sale in this market has been consumed and there is no more forthcoming.

Unless we are to go out of the tin products business altogether we must get the raw material, and the only source from which it can come at present is through British channels. Something must be done and no time lost in the doing.

As matters stand at present, no British tin may be shipped to America without a permit issued by the London Rubber and Tin Exports Committee, comprising a number of merchants acting under the authority of the English Government. It was the intention of the latter not only to conserve all the tin necessary for its national requirements, but to prevent the metal falling into enemy hands, hence the regulations were particularly strict in shipping to neutral countries. But when the United States became an ally of Great Britain, the necessity of restrictions in regulations ceased, America could then be depended upon to see that the tin was distributed only among consumers who would put it to a useful and friendly purpose.

Rubber After the War

From The Statist (London October 20)

In our issue of October 6, when dealing with a French correspondent's doubts in regard to the future of rubber after the War, we expressed the opinion that "temporary periods of depression will no doubt affect the price of the commodity, and there may even occur times when the production for a little while exceeds consumption; but taking the long view, with the further development that is bound to occur in motor transport for commercial and pleasure purposes, there seems no reason to doubt that every pound will be required."

After an evidently careful consideration of the situation, Mr. Heath Clark, in addressing the shareholders of Harrisons and Crosfield this week, arrived at much the same conclusion, his view being that, "apart from a possible temporary dislocation of trade after the War, I see no reason to expect any long-continued depression of the rubber industry." The facts upon which Mr. Clark based this opinion are interesting. He first of all gave the following estimates of the production of plantation rubber from 1915 to 1920:—

Estimated Plantation Rubber Production.

	Tons	Increase Tons	Increase Per Cent.
1915	105,000	—	—
1916	150,000	45,000	43
1917	216,000	56,000	37
1918	260,000	54,000	25
1919	300,000	40,000	16
1920	340,000	40,000	13

At the present time, it should be noted, the production of the plantations comprises 80% of the world's rubber output, and at first sight the above figures, showing a prospective increase of about 125% in the next four years, appear very alarming. But, as Mr. Clark pointed out, in 1919 the world had the benefit of an increase of 43% in plantation rubber production in one year, and yet the average price of that year in London was nearly 6*d.* per lb. more than in the previous 12 months. After 1920 the outlook is for comparatively little increase of production, consequent on the small acreage planted in the past two years. The main consideration, therefore, is whether, assuming the speedy termination of the War, the peace requirements of the next three years will be sufficient

to cover the great increase in production. The consumption of rubber for war purposes has admittedly been very large, but there is also no doubt that it has replaced to a large extent ordinary peace consumption, notably in regard to the manufacture of motor tires for pleasure cars in Europe; and at the same time the Central European countries have not been permitted to import rubber, so that their requirements for urgent war purposes have had to be provided by scrapping and reclaiming every article containing rubber they could lay hands on. The post-War demand for rubber to replace denuded stocks in Germany and Austria, and the general revival of motoring, he reckoned to offset some portion of the increase in production, but there does not seem to be any doubt that the future preponderantly hinges upon the consumption of the United States whose rubber manufacturers at the present time consume about 60% of the world's raw rubber production. Whereas in 1915 America took from London and the East 65,625 tons of rubber, last year she imported 125,000 tons, or more than double, and for the first five months of the current year her purchases have aggregated 50,446 tons of plantation rubber. It is significant also, as showing the growth of the motor industry in America, that the number of cars in the United States increased from 250,000 in 1912 to no less than 1,600,000 in 1916. The number of tires for new cars put on the roads in 1916 alone was nearly 6¼ million, and the number now used annually is estimated at 20,000,000. These figures give some idea of the part America plays in the consumption of rubber; and, moreover, such consumption is mainly for her own use, for, as against her importation of £26,000,000 worth of raw rubber, she exported only £6,500,000 worth of rubber goods last year. There are some keen students of the subject, we know, who deprecate the fact that the plantation rubber industry is dependent upon one country alone for the consumption of so large a proportion of the annual output, but, at least, most people recognise that as a result of the War, America is in the best position of all the nations to expand her trade when peace returns to the world.

Redistribution of Gold

From the New York Journal of Commerce

One of the more or less obscure, but none the less far-reaching, effects of the war is seen in the redistribution of the world's gold supply already partly effected but still in process. The financial developments of the war thus far have produced two main results as regards gold; one, the reshifting of international holdings of the metal, the other the evolution of new methods of international settlement and the adoption of processes of international bargaining and adjustment upon a great scale in order to minimize the volume of gold to be transferred from one country to another.

Present tendencies are to shift a good deal of coin to the Orient, both in payment of trade balances and to take advantage of favorable opportunities at the present prices of bullion. Much silver and some gold have already gone to India, and Japan has greatly enlarged her gold holdings. The effect may be to give the currency systems of the East a far more solid basis than they have ever enjoyed, and thus to create a confidence in bank paper which has never prevailed in that part of the world. The outcome may be that, by another route, the Eastern peoples will reach a condition similar to that arrived at in the West, wherein more note currency will circulate and banks will be able to economize the use of coin correspondingly. If such a result can be attained the transfer of gold and silver to the East would be well worth while, producing, as it would, a better balanced currency and banking situation throughout the world. It is yet too early to make positive predictions on this point, but the drift is certainly in the direction indicated.

Silver Shipments Via the Pacific

"*The Financier*," London, in the course of an article on the silver market, says that the shipping situation on the Atlantic has brought the Pacific Coast again to the forefront as a shipping point of silver to the Far East. The metal can go that way at lower insurance and freight rates than via New York, London and Suez Canal. The result is the discrepancy between the London price, as reflected in the official New York quotation, and the Pacific Coast price, which is several cents an ounce higher. Shipments that way avoid the

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high insurance to London, and reshipment from London over the dangerous trade routes to the Far East. The business, however, instead of going through the ports of San Francisco or Seattle, as formerly, is going mostly via Vancouver.

The reason appears to be, thinks *The Financier*, that since the withdrawal of the Pacific Mail's fleet from the trans Pacific trade, the treasure route is entirely by the Canadian Pacific steamers. For the high-priced silk cargoes from Asia, shipment via the Empresses of the Pacific is preferred, and it is natural that treasure from the American continent should be sent to Asia by the same route. Trade follows the flag. The Stars and Stripes not being adequately represented on the Pacific, American ships are, therefore, not carrying the high class exports to the Far East. Shipments via Vancouver leave the silver control apparently in British hands, only transferring the shipping operations from London to Canada during the war.

The Indian Native Bankers.

THE Indian native banker is generally called a "sowcar," "shroff," or a "seth." In every village, whether large or small, you will find a "bania," "marvadi," or "multani" acting as a banker. Some of these bankers can advance as much as one million pounds sterling at a time against houses, shares, G. P. notes, specie, gold, &c., or on hundi (bill payable after 27, 57, 75 days or six months). In general, this business is hereditary. Strictly speaking, they keep two chief books, viz. "rojmale" (cash-book) and "khata-vahi" (ledger), and two secondary books, viz. "the hundi registered book" and "avro" (invoice).

The village banker is an influential man in his village, and has greater influence than the "garacia" (village king). He advances money to the king as well as to a farmer at such a high rate of interest as 12% per annum without any security or signature. Sometimes the signature of the debtor is required, in which case he is to enter his own "khata" (account) in his own hand. He receives money as a deposit from a widow or a layman at a low rate of interest of 3% per annum, as the credit of a "shroff" (banker) is greater than that of a bank in India. The banker or "shroff" is also a village merchant, and sells articles such as clothes, sugar, oil, tea, &c., on credit. If a debtor fails to pay the interest in time that interest is added to the principal, and thus the "shroff" calculates the money advanced at compound interest. How he recovers the money? Suppose he has advanced money to a farmer. Then the farmer is bound to give whatever is demanded by the shroff to discharge the debt. When the harvest season comes, the banker takes possession of the farm with its produce and sells it to a city trader.

Next suppose that he has advanced money to a "garacia." These "garacias" are very much addicted to opium. The village banker acts as a "kamadar" (minister), and takes the whole revenue in his hand to pay the expenses of the "garacia." Whatever surplus is left he keeps for himself. In this way he recovers more money than is honestly due to him. When the shroff wants to advance more money than he has, he gets it from a city banker at a low rate of interest, and advances it at a higher rate of interest on cash credit. *His relation with other village bankers.*—He acts as an agent of many village bankers. He writes "hundi" (demand draft) on other village bankers like banks. He has his own rate of "hundi," and often fluctuations occur as in bills of exchange. *System of payment of "hundi."*—The holder has to go to the payee's office to give notice that he has received a hundi from such-and-such a man. Then the payee acts according to advice received by him from the drawer of the hundi. The payee takes "nondh" (notice), and pays the amount in the evening to the holder at the latter's house. If he fails to pay on the day of "dekhad" (sight) he is obliged to pay interest at the rate of 9% for the time of delay. In case the payee has not received any advice from the drawer on the day of "dekhad," he will still take note of the hundi, but suspends payment till he receives instructions from the drawer. In this case the payee pays interest to the holder on the drawer's account. If payee fails to pay within three days from the day of demand the holder returns the hundi to the

Central Bureau of Liquidation
of the
Deutsch-Asiatische Bank.

NOTICE is hereby given that under instructions from the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China, the business in China of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, has been placed in liquidation.

And all parties of Chinese, Allied and Neutral nationalities having claims against the said Bank, are hereby required to notify the Local Bureau of Liquidation of their claims, within one month from this date.

And notice is hereby further given, that all parties indebted to the said Bank, must discharge their liabilities within one month from this date, after which period the Central Bureau of Liquidation will take such action as may be necessary.

Shanghai, 13th November, 1917,

BUREAU OF LIQUIDATION OF THE DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.

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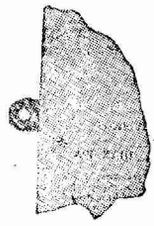
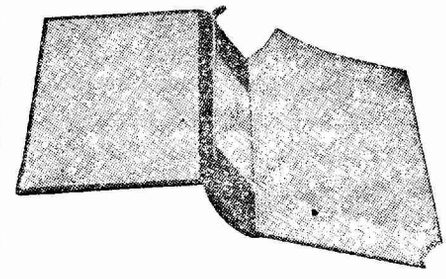


In the first issue of the REVIEW appeared the announcement that arrangements had been made for supplying each subscriber with a convenient binder for each three months' issue of the magazine. Several dozen requests were made for the binder, so we are now glad to announce that they are ready —that is—a limited number are ready.



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drawer, and demands the specified sum along with "nakaraman-shikaraman" (penalty) at the rate of 5%

In Kathiawar (Bombay Presidency) they are acting as treasurers of "garacias," and they pay all the expenses of the State. They advance money on hundi, or against house property, gold, specie, jewellery, ornaments, &c., at the rate of 5% to 6%. They are more powerful and more tactful than trained bank managers. Sometimes they are of great use to a State in times of famine or plague. Though they are very strict and rigorous in transacting business, they are generally generous and charitable. They trade in cotton, grain, and even silver, though they do not possess any knowledge, and have no experience of our up-to-date money markets. By mere guessing they can bid to any financier or trader. Let us now turn our attention to "marvadis" and "multans." "Marvadis" are the richest people in Marvar. They are great speculators, traders, and moneylenders, like the Jews of Europe. Though they are untrained and have no knowledge of the money markets of the present day they can still bid to any nation by simple speculation.—*The Statist (London)*.

Commercial and Financial Notes

One of the contributory causes of the rise in food prices in England has been the absence of the accustomed supplies, more especially of wheat and eggs, obtained from Russia before the War. Russia contributed something like 1,000 million eggs to the English market in the last full year of peace.

The United States for the first time in its history is now producing all of the enameled utensils used in American households and in addition is able to supply large quantities to Europe, South and Central American countries. The annual sales of enameled cooking utensils to American housewives is G. $30,000,000, and in the past a great proportion of this came from Sweden, Germany, and Japan. It is estimated that this year, owing to increased facilities on the part of the enamel ware manufacturers in America, in addition to supplying the home demands fully, G. $2,000,000 will be exported to foreign countries.

For the first time in the history of American trade the imports of raw materials passed the billion dollar mark during the fiscal year 1917. According to statistics published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce, the exact total was $1,109,655,040, a noteworthy increase over the $948,825,500 in 1916 and the $632,865,860 in 1914, the last normal year before the war. The raw materials now imported in the greatest quantities are hides, India rubber, raw silk, wool, raw cotton, copper ore and flaxseed, and important increases are recorded for furskins, gums, mineral oils, uncut diamonds, manganese ore, nickel ore, zinc ore and dyewoods.

That the world is developing an appetite for American moving picture films is shown from the following report on the subject by the Department of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, just issued: The exports of exposed films from manufacturers in the United States increased from 32,192,018 feet in the fiscal year 1913, to 158,751,786 feet in the fiscal year 1916 and that their value increased from $2,276,460 in 1914, to $6,757,658 in the year ending June 30, 1916. Exports to Europe were 17,762,429 feet valued at $1,317,531, in 1913, and 126,749,653 feet, valued at $4,851,866, in 1916; to North American countries, 10,846,822 feet valued at $759,544 in 1913, and 17,602,193 feet valued at $1,070,823 in 1916; to South America, 911,259 feet, valued at $39,629, in 1913, and 2,638,328 feet, valued at $126,007 in 1916; to Asia, 770,418 feet, valued at $33,065 in 1913, and 3,336,997 feet, valued at $119,189 in 1916; to Oceanica, 1,992,000 feet valued at $126,040 in 1913, and 8,380,999 feet valued at $583,054 in 1916; and to Africa, 9,090 feet valued at $651 in 1913, and 42,706 feet, valued at $6,719 in 1916. In the last few months about a hundred reports have been received from American consular officers in all parts of the world on the motion picture markets. These with their stories of the amusement realms of other nations are not lacking in tribute to the excellence of the products of the studios of the United States. Most important of all, the world has learned something of America, and wants to learn more.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: J. Hitami, Hankow; H. K. Halls, Hankow; R. A. Moss, Manila; E. B. Gregory, Shanghai; Capt. and Mrs. N. M. Nelsen, U. S. A; Lt. and Mrs. T. R. W. Oldman, Hongkong; Miss Macfarlane; S. Kuroki; Miss R. Brock, Dairen; W. G. Hoffmann, Shanghai; P. J. Ninzishimi, New York; S. A. Shepard, Ningpo; G. Spengler, New York; J. P. DeBerry, Local; Mr. and Mrs. A. R. J. Hearne, Pukow; W. H. Donald, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Kurovsky; C. Jacobson, Tsingtau; Mr. and Mrs. J. Keith Jolly, Hankow; B. Honig; Yokohama; R. S. Erricson, New York; B. A. Hensler, New York; E. S. Blake, New York; T. Smith, Yokohama; D. P. Guthrie, New York; G. T. Bayley, New York; W. La Caste Neilsen, London; O. Tashjikian; A. Hashim, New York; J. R. Tilford, New York. W. A. Dennis, Washington; Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Kilgore, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. J. Mckingley, New York; Mr. and Mrs. P. Benjamin, Local; Miss Benjamin; Local; Mrs. R. L. Green; Miss A. Baker; N. A. Magner, San Francisco; Miss E. L. Arville, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Cookley, Manila; T. Bertelsen, Yokohama; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Collins,

Tacoma; Mr. and Mrs. Orr, Local; Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Bain, Peking; E. H. Oliver, Tientsin; J. Schwab, Local; Mr. and Mrs. C. Blenler, Petrograde; J. H. Tow, W. G. Pratt, Peking; C. F. Knaggs.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: J. Cameron; T. K. Wong, Peking; Mr. and Mr. J. Patton, New York; Dr. and Mrs. Crandall; P. Michard; S. Howell, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Elder; Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Bordwell, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Maingon; Mr. and Mrs. W. L. G. Howard; J. H. Joyner, Wuhu; C. H. B. Taylor; L. R. S. Stadtmiller, Foochow; C. E. Geddes, Hankow; K. S. Murray; C. B. Horner, A. Campbell; E. Dell'Ora, Yokohama; S. Ward, Japan; B. P. Horey; Mr. and Mrs. E. Bournans; Miss D. Bunger; F. J. Harrison; A. Hashim; Mr. add Mrs. J. H. Macoun, Nanking; C. A. B. Taylor; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hargreaves, Moscow; T. J. Edwards; C. Grillet, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Anderson, Local, H. G. Cunan, Soochow; Mr. and Mrs: E. R. Hord, Nanking; A. Tulundjian; H. D. Hillard, Local; M. Piastro; M. L. Last; A. Mirovitch; K. Gulbrandson.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Scotson; Miss Saidie Scotson; Peter Rasmussen; P. V. Hansen, Jack Edmund; Mrs. M. Echenbaun, Harbin; Miss Echenbaune, Harbin; Mr. and Mrs. Willie A. Mace and family, Tientsin; E. C. Whittacker, Japan; R. P. Hughes, New York; B. A. Hensler, New York; W. A. Tomlinson; Yokohama; Wong Kerong; B. J. Smith; M. Le Brun; J. Parsons; S. Salton, Chinking.

The Share Market.

RUBBERS Official only	Closing Quotations, Week End. Dec. 7	Last Quotation, Fri. Dec. 14	Business Done in Shares During Week High	Low	Net Chg.
Almas	10	9.75	9.75	9 75	
Gula Kalumpong	6¾	6.80	6.80	6.80	
Kota Bahroe	7¼	7.00	7.00	7.00	
Tanah Merah	97½	97½	97½	97½	
BANKS, INDUSTRIALS, INS. COTTONS, LANDS, ETC.					
Ewo Cotton (ord.)	170	180	180	180	—
Yangtszepoo (ord.)	6.70	6.80	6.80	6.45	+.35
Kung Yik	16	15.80	16.00	15.80	—.20
Laou Kung Mow	70.00	63.00	63.00	63.00	—
Shanghai Cotton	118	121	121	119	+2.
Shanghai Dock	72.00	72.50	72.50	72.50	—
EXCHANGE					
Bar Silver	42¾	42⅞	43	42⅞	
T. T. on London	4/2	4/3	4/3	4/2	
Sov. Bnk. Buy. Rt.	4.80	4.70	4.80	4.70	
Gold $ Bnk. Buy. Rt.	99	96.8	99	96.8	
Mexican	72.5	72.5	72.6	72.5	
Native Int.	c6	07	07	03	
LONDON RUBBER QUOTATIONS					
Spot	2/4	2/3½	2/4	2/3¾	
Forward	2/4¾	2/4¼	2/4½	2/4½	
Tendency	Flat	Dull			

Date	Langkat Oil Output	Tons.
Week Ending	Dec. 2,	450
Month of	November	2,189

CLOSING OF TRANSFER BOOKS & DIVIDENDS.

Share	Period	Dividend
Ayer Tawah	10 Dec. to 15 Dec.	Tls. 2 00
Kamunting	11 „ „ 21 „	.60
Alma	15 „ „ 20 „	.35
Ewo Cotton	22 „ „ 29 „	20.
Padang	19 „ „ 28 „	.50

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New Books and Publications

The Art of Reading

How to Read, by J. B. Kerfoot. New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. U.S. $1.25.

THE title of this book might indicate that it is for school children, as the average adult will take it for granted that he has learned to read long ago. But the reader will find before having gone over many pages of this book that the subject of reading is presented to him in a new light. Not only is the reader told in so many words that he did not know what he was doing when he was reading, but it is rather broadly suggested to him that he had never learned to read at all. The author compares the mind to a moving picture theatre and to a distillery. In support of his contention that this theory is correct he rehearses for the reader the scenario of a moving picture performance which he says he recently witnessed. Having finished with the story, however, he frankly admits that such a moving picture exhibition never took place, yet each person as he read this outline of the story will have imagined for himself what kind of a picture was being shown. Each person's conception of the story will have been a different one, simply because each had to draw on his own previous experience of events similar to that which was supposed to have been shown in this moving picture film. The mind is compared with a distillery because, while reading, the individual only selects one particular

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phase of the many ideas that will be called into existence while the eye scans the printed page. Probably few of us really realize what we do when we read. A page of Sanscrit may contain most useful information, but to the man who does not know Sanscrit the mind will not receive any impression from the page except that of scrawls. Reading, therefore, is simply the rehearsal of ideas based on previously acquired information or impressions. The author illustrates how the same word may indicate different meanings by comparing various uses of the word "fire." This word shouted out to a crowd of spectators at a theatre performance, for instance, will convey a very different impression to that conveyed by the same word when spoken by a servant to a person who fumbles in his pocket with an unlighted cigarette in his mouth, ostensibly in search of a match.

Mr. Kerfoot's presentation of his subject is fascinating from beginning to end. It is one of those books that must be read from the first line to the last in order to have its meaning understood, as each succeeding thought is based upon that which has gone before. In a chapter headed "A Sense of Direction," the author points out that reading is a form of living because of the things that happen within the reader while he is reading. "And since our mothers sang lullabies to us in our cradles, and repeated Mother Goose to us in the nursery, and read us fairy tales before the fire, and told us stories at bedtime, we began to practice this form of living (we began, let us say, to read by proxy) long before we learned our letters. Here by the way, is another chance to distinguish between two kinds of knowing how to read, the kind that we are considering in this book, and the kind that the United States census and the dictionary and the primary school have in mind. In the latter sense, you and I know how to read *with our eyes*; and a blind man knows how to read *with his fingers*; and a blind man with both arms amputated cannot know how to read at all. But suppose you were private secretary to an armless blind man. And suppose that you (with your eyes and your vocal chords doing their humdrum tasks, but with your mind and your imagination busy elsewhere) were to read David Copperfield aloud to your intensely attentive employer. Which one of you, in the sense of the present inquiry, would you say had read the novel?

"We began, then, to live and (with the aid of a private secretary) we began to read, in the nursery. And we have been reading, as well as living, ever since. We read baby books in words of one syllable when we were toddlers. We read childrens' stories in words of two syllables when we were children. As we grew older we read school primers and textbooks. We read Alice in Wonderland and St. Nicholas. We read Sunday-school scenarios, and the Youth's Companion, and Treasure Island, Little Women, and The Golden Treasury, and so *on* and so *forth; up* and *out* into maturity."

Handbook of New Chinese Terms

Handbook of New Terms, Newspaper Chinese in English-Chinese and Chinese-English. Mrs. Anna Haven Mateer, Peking. Mission Book Company, Shanghai. Price, Cloth, Mex. $3; Paper, $2.50.

This book of some three hundred pages is a Chinese-English and English-Chinese dictionary for the use of students in the Chinese language and is "purposely made uniform with the "Mandarin Lessons.'" Its purpose is to supply a handbook for ready reference for the convenience of readers of Chinese newspapers. The book is in a way a revision of "New Terms for New Ideas" issued by the same author in 1913, "but contains also such other new terms as came to notice before the middle of 1916.—Grammatical terms not yet having been fully settled, are for the most part omitted, only those in common use being retained. On the other hand, names of objects introduced by foreign civilization, and names of religious and other bodies, are retained though not new, as their inclusion may be a convenience to some. Only such scientific terms are included as are found in the common daily papers.

Persons who are familiar with the constant changes that are going on in the English language and who would never think that the same thing is going on in a language of the age of the Chinese language, will be interested in the author's statement:

"This old language, in its new growth, is in a formative state. It is impossible to predict which or how many of these terms will survive. This collection is like a few snap-shots of an infant, just to record its growth."